FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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WAS GOD AT ABERFAN?

SEE PAGE 3

FLYING SAUCER REVIEW

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1972
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DUBIOUS PHOTOGRAPHS

CONFUSION still prevails concerning the validity of the photographs of an unidentified luminous object, allegedly taken from Cradle Hill, Warminster, on the evening of March 28, 1970. These photographs, supposedly pictures of an unexplained light seen by the photographer and several other witnesses including John Ben and Terence Collins, were the subject of a last-minute warning notice which we inserted in *FSR Case Histories* Supplement 10 (June 1972).

In mid-June we learned of a rumour that the images of an object which appeared on two photographs displaying the familiar background street lights of Warminster (published in the issues of *Flying Saucer Review* for July/August 1970 and March/April 1971) had been recorded *before* the group of witnesses on Cradle Hill had observed the appearance, and disappearance, of the distant light on March 28, 1970. We were given this information by Carl Grove, a researcher who has had work published in FSR. Mr. Grove heard of the rumour from a friend who is also an acquaintance of the photographer, Mr. N. Foxwell.

When the information reached us we checked immediately with Mr. Collins, who confirmed that he and Mr. Ben met Mr. Foxwell for the first time on Cradle Hill on the evening of March 28, 1970: it will be recalled that Mr. Foxwell agreed to let Mr. Ben have the film for independent processing by technicians at the laboratory where he worked. Mr. Collins was then told about the doubts concerning the validity of the photographs: we are satisfied that until that time both he and Mr. Ben considered the photographs to be genuine.

There has been some correspondence between Messrs. Ben and Grove on one side, and Mr. Foxwell on the other, but nothing definite has emerged from this. On June 26, 1972, a letter was addressed to Mr. Foxwell by the editor of this journal. He was told that we were aware of the doubts about the photographs; that the images on the photographs were of something other than the light which was seen by the observers, including himself. The letter continued:

> "If this is so, your clever pictures certainly had a lot of people fooled, even to the extent of thinking they were important. The laugh's on us!"

The letter was concluded with a request that we be told how the photographs were taken.

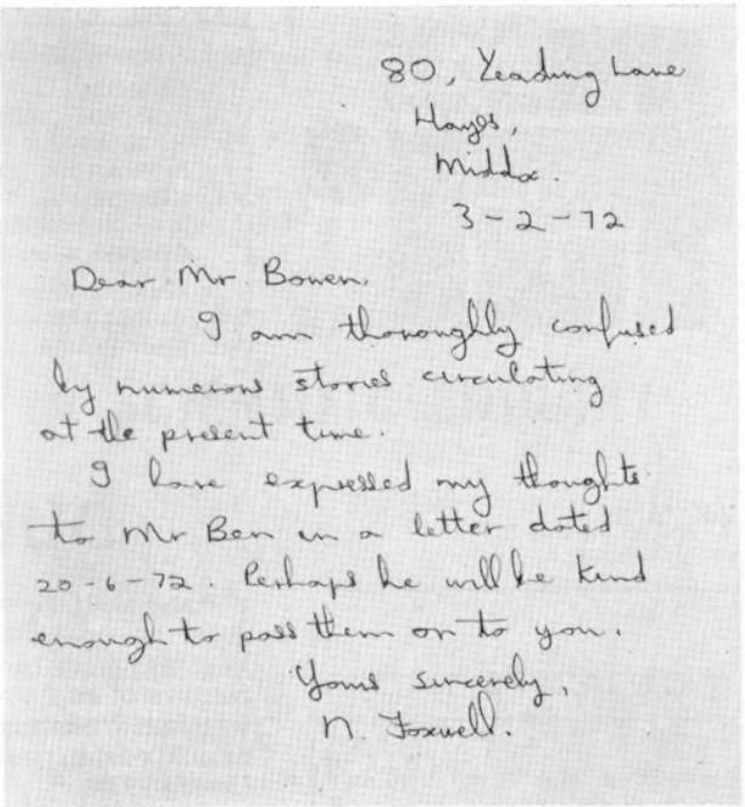
In his reply Mr. Foxwell neither denied these implications, nor did he tell us how the photographs were taken. He stated merely that he was "confused" by the stories, and that as he had already expressed his thoughts to Mr. Ben, we should ask for them to be passed on to us. We now have a copy of Mr. Foxwell's letter of June 20, 1972, to Mr. Ben. The "thoughts" were that Mr. Ben, in querying the validity of the photographs, was joking, and that he—Foxwell—was shocked that Mr. Ben should try to discredit him by "inventing such backbiting stories."

The truth is that Mr. Ben invented nothing, but was merely querying stories that, so rumour had it, had come indirectly from Mr. Foxwell himself.

In the circumstances we state that we now consider the photographs which were published on pages 4 to 6 of our issue for July/August 1970—and subsequently—to be of no value to the study of our subject. We accepted them in good faith—as, we are sure, did Mr. Ben—and were of the opinion that genuine enquiries had been made to establish their authenticity. This view was reinforced when, following discussions about the position of the "object" in relation to Battlesbury Hill, and criticisms about the interpretation of the position of the car headlights which were recorded on the photographs, prompted Messrs. Ben and Collins to make further enquiries at Warminster.

We apologise to those readers who may have gained a false impression about these photographs, although it is emphasised that at no time has it been claimed that the object was other than an unidentified light, or luminous object.

The existence of a number of "UFO" photographs of dubious merit does not prove that UFOs, as reported by hundreds of reliable witnesses, do not exist, but merely serves to show that photographs are perhaps the most unreliable evidence of the phenomenon.



80, Yeading Lane
Hayes,
Middx.
3-2-72

Dear Mr Bowen,

I am thoroughly confused by numerous stories circulating at the present time.

I have expressed my thoughts to Mr Ben in a letter dated 20-6-72. Perhaps he will be kind enough to pass them on to you.

Yours sincerely,
N. Foxwell.

Mr. Foxwell's reply to the Editor. The letter, which is incorrectly dated, was received in an envelope post-franked July 4, 1952.

THE NEW GUINEA WAVE is one of the most important events in the history of ufology, yet until we published our Special Issue No. 4, **UFOs IN TWO WORLDS** (see below), it had never appeared in full in permanent form. That is why we describe it as "Essential reading" and why you should make sure you do not miss your copy.

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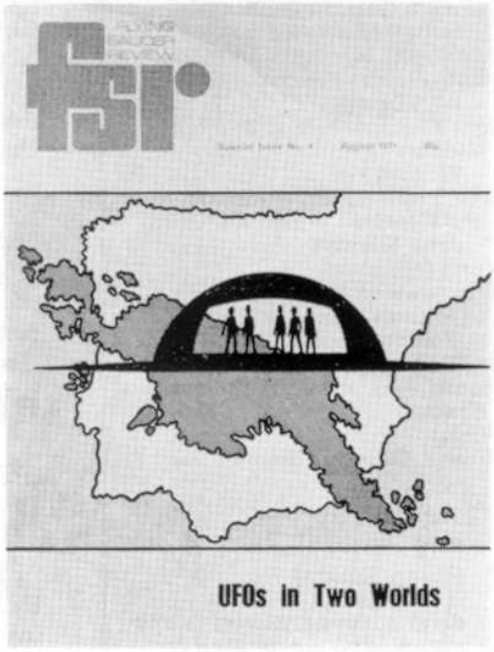

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WAS GOD AT ABERFAN?

F. W. Holiday

ABERFAN, the most terrible land accident of recent British history, left behind a row of question-marks that subsequent inquiry has done little to clarify. Following the collapse of a Coal Board spoil-heap on October 21, 1966, which killed 116 children and 28 adults, there were many who doubted any sort of universal wisdom. "Where was God when this lot came down, then?" demanded one angry resident.[1]

Aberfan called into question the entire machinery of causation in time and space. Could such a traumatic disaster occur without casting a shadow before it? There is some evidence to suggest it could not.

Peter Fairley, science correspondent of the *Evening Standard*, requested information relating to possible precognition of the disaster and received 76 replies which were analysed by Dr. J. C. Barker. Of these, 22 subjects were able to supply the names of witnesses who confirmed that apparent precognition occurred prior to the catastrophe.

One of the most remarkable was a drawing by an eight-years-old boy, made the day before he died, which shows miners working on slag-heaps with vehicles labelled "National Coal Board". He captioned the sketch "The End". The same evening the same little boy reported "a man" near the bathroom door although no one was there.

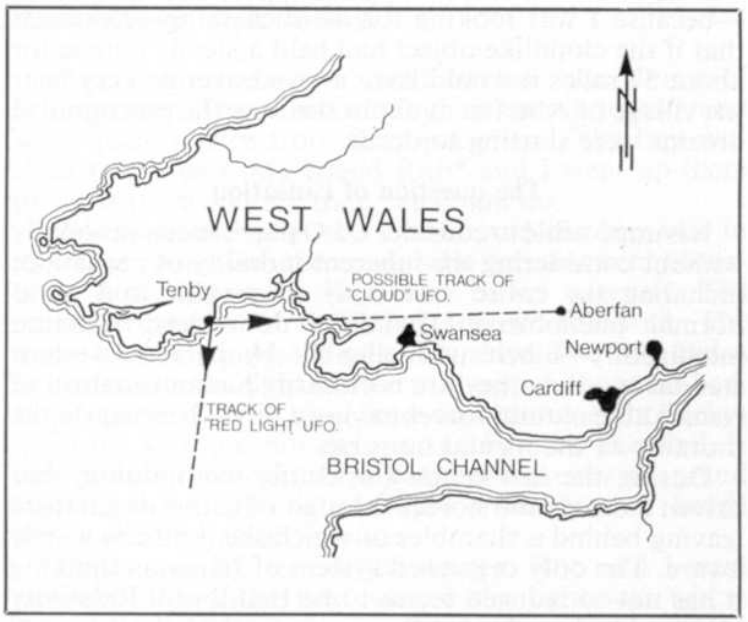
Some witnesses described vivid precognitive dreams of the disaster. One child actually mentioned her own death and that of her two school-friends. These three little victims were later, in fact, buried side by side in the mass grave. This child's foresight, as well as that of some of the adult percipients, appeared to extend forward in time to about 14 days prior to the accident.

Numerous theoretical models are possible on the basis of which the human mind might perceive future events. However there is no scientific reason why any one of these should be preferred before the others. Nearly all such approaches assume a direct perception of the coming event by the person concerned. It is at least possible, however, that the perception is not direct but is obtained by a telepathic link with a mind or minds which themselves are doing the overlooking.

I was led to this possibility following the events of October 8, 1966, thirteen days before the Aberfan disaster occurred.

Object over Tenby

At about 7.00 p.m. on the evening of that day I was standing on the lifeboat slipway in Tenby harbour fishing for whiting. About a dozen men and boys were similarly occupied. The night was clear and calm with a brilliant display of stars. Eventually I noticed an undercurrent of excitement amongst the fishermen and when I asked the cause someone drew attention to an object directly above our heads.



It looked like a small, bluish, luminous cloud. That it was not a cloud was suggested by the curious manner in which it was orbiting slowly in a circle equal to about three times its own diameter. Since it was opaque and blotted out the background stars it was possible to observe this motion plainly. The object was about the size of a 10p coin* held at arm's length and it resembled a self-luminous lump of blue-grey cottonwool. I remember someone exclaiming about "lights", or it may have been "coloured lights", but I failed to see these and my attention finally wandered back to the fishing.

Possibly ten minutes later there were exclamations all round at a spectacle as unambiguous as it was remarkable. Out of the cloudlike object had emerged a dark object which was beaming a brilliant ruby light down on us. The emergence was leisurely. After the two objects were separated by a little distance they each began to move away steadily on different courses. The "cloud" moved east and the red light object moved south-west. A belated dash by me at this point to get binoculars from the car was too late, and when I focussed the area both objects had moved out of vision.

Until this incident occurred my interest in alleged UFO phenomena was marginal. A subsequent study of the literature—including descriptions collected by Michel of the so-called "cloud-cigar"—strengthened the conviction that the Tenby object was not an atmospheric cloud, a helicopter, a balloon or even a nocturnal

---

* Diameter $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, or 2,8 cms.

flight of snow-geese hovering overhead for the specific purpose of being mistaken for a UFO. Such crass suggestions, I discovered, were the stock-in-trade of certain hardcase astronomers whose dogmatism was equalled only by their abject failure to explain the plainly discernible.

It was much later (how obtuse one can be!) that I took a map and plotted the tracks of the objects from their point of departure over Tenby. Purely by accident —because I was looking for no such thing—I noticed that if the cloudlike object had held a steady course for about 57 miles it would have arrived over or very near the village of Aberfan at about the time the precognitive dreams were starting to occur.

The question of causation

It is impossible to consider UFO phenomena rationally without considering the inherent morality of causation, including the entire vast body of psychic and paranormal phenomena. If UFOs do indeed function intelligently—albeit unintelligibly by current western standards—then they are necessarily a manifestation of remarkable natural forces having a direct bearing on the morality of the mental universe.

During the last century scientific methodology has driven a coach and horses through religious dogmatism leaving behind a shambles of which the public is widely aware. The only organised system of religious thinking it has not so reduced seems to be Buddhism. Relativity and molecular physics demonstrate that the physical universe is precisely the sort of illusory structure the Buddhists describe. Moreover, the origin of the universe —whether it started as a "big bang" or exists in steady state—seems to be resolving in favour of the former. The Buddhists with their "Day of Brahma" teach this very thing. Are they equally correct therefore in arguing the existence of a timeless, all-knowing Cosmic Mind? If so, it may cast light on the problem under discussion.

It could be objected that the cloudlike object we observed over Tenby may have changed course when it was out of sight and have traversed a route nowhere near Aberfan. Even though Michel's rectilinear orthoteny lines were rejected by Vallée (the argument being happily quoted by Condon although his pro-UFO arguments were carefully not quoted) I believe, nonetheless, that orthoteny will yet bear fruit. Lacking evidence we can only say that the object *may* have pursued a straight course. In which case it reached Aberfan some 13 days before the disaster.

If we make the daring assumption that the impending catastrophe was the motivation for this particular journey, then the mechanism by means of which the entities foresaw the landslip becomes almost immaterial. If we accept the possibility that they were aware of the impending event then small wonder, perhaps, that various people dreamed dreams and small children calmly discussed their fate in advance of its unfolding. Telepathy is no longer the dirty word it once was.

The reason for the visitation, if it occurred as suggested, is quite beyond conjecture in our present state of ignorance about causation. It is well worth remembering that *Odin*, chief of the Icelandic gods, was also known as *Valfödr* (Father of the Slain). He was the Lord of Valhalla to whom those who died violently were taken by the *Valkyries* (Odin's Friends).[2] This should be set beside a recent remark by Dr. Paul Tabori: "A great deal of what has been considered rank superstition and appalling ignorance in past ages has been found, at the least, to be prophetic insight in the light of modern scientific research."[3]

This is not an attempt to paint a chocolate-box picture of the phenomena, but merely to explain several seemingly unrelated facts. Even if true, there is no reason for doubting certain well-attested cases in which witnesses appear to have encountered UFOs of sinister or malignant character. These may well exist and form part of the phenomenal universe the Buddhists so accurately describe.

References

1 Austin, Tony (1967): *Aberfan: The Story Of A Disaster*. Hutchinson: London.

2 Branston, Brian (1955): *Gods Of The North*. Thames & Hudson: London.

3 Tabori, Paul (1968): *Companions Of The Unseen*. H. A. Humphrey: London.

Editor's note: This article was submitted to FSR during April 1972.

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PURSUIT

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"BEAUTY OF THE NIGHT"

Berthold E. Schwarz, M.D.

Dr. Schwarz, a member of the FSR team for more than three years, is Consultant, Brain Wave Laboratory, Essex County Hospital Center, Cedar Grove, New Jersey.

WHILE researching a complex silent contactee, Mr. X[1] of northern New Jersey, I stumbled upon some interesting tangential data when X referred to two of his former acquaintances from the late 1950s. These men, now in middle age, recounted to me their UFO experiences in northern New Jersey and the Pocono Mountains of eastern Pennsylvania.

B.C., a fifty-three-year-old salesman, who had university training in engineering and business administration, was very active in ufology for a six-to-nine-month period in 1958. During that time he was involved with a highly publicized northern New Jersey contactee, some of whose claimed UFO experiences were, in B.C's opinion, frankly spurious, and others inexplicable. B.C. independently witnessed some purported associated UFO events. He vividly recalled four distinct episodes. It facilitated this study to learn that he was formerly from my home town, Montclair, and was currently living in a neighbouring community.

Three psychiatric interviews in my office and several extended telephone conversations with B.C., his wife, and other members of his family revealed him to be intelligent, truthful, and free of any relevant psychopathology. Although he currently has mild diabetes, which is being successfully treated with diet and oral medication, his UFO experiences occurred when he was in good general health. He has always had excellent vision and hearing. The following experiences are presented chronologically.

I—The radio

"My wife and I heard a WOR radio news bulletin which interrupted the regular programme for a few minutes but which no one else heard. We were driving from Montclair to Pluckemin, New Jersey, where a meeting on saucers was held every week. While I was listening to the regular programme, an announcer cut in and said, 'It's been reported that the British have communicated with a saucer in England and have made arrangements to meet with the occupants.'

"I turned to my wife and was stunned. When I asked her, 'Will you tell me what was just said on the radio?' She gave it to me just the way I had heard it.

"I inquired about this when we arrived at Pluckemin, and although the people there were also listening to that particular radio show, they hadn't heard what we did! I could hardly believe what I had heard. I never had an experience like that before or since. A hoax would have been very unlikely."

II—The death light

B.C. now moved on to the second incident:

"The contactee's son, aged twelve, was dying of brain cancer. The parents had given up on doctors and were using advice from the 'spacemen.' The boy was close to the end. My friend Rob* and I went up there to see if there was anything we could do.

"We were sitting in the kitchen and the boy was in the other room with the nurse, who was on twenty-four-hour duty. The sick boy then called urgently. His mother rushed into the room and we followed. The nurse took his pulse; it was very slow. The boy had a convulsion and a light started to show up above his bed. It began as a light blue, and was about eight inches from the wall but not casting any light on the wall. It was like a bar of light. It pulsated and grew whiter, and then it faded. The whole light manifestation lasted about one and a half minutes.

"The nurse left to call the doctor. Rob and I were alarmed. When the boy relaxed the light was white. By the time the doctor came there was no light and the boy was all right. When I saw the light, I turned my head sideways to make sure that it was not an optical illusion which would travel with me, but it was still there. I asked Rob what he had seen in the last several minutes and he described it to me the same way.

"The night of the column of light, I saw four men in luminous uniforms. They were about three hundred feet away on a hill-top in the pasture. They stood in front of a dark grove of trees behind a fence. It was a moon-lit night. They were on the edge of the rise walking and glowing. If they were stooges, it would have been a very strange and expensive hoax. The sick boy's mother was with us: the other children were too young and too small to fake this. The [contactee] father was in the house, as was everyone else whom we had met when we first came. The father might have been grieving over his very ill son and flipped,† but this would be hard to accept. It was not very cold that night."

This incident was independently confirmed by Rob, and the same light over the dying boy was seen under similar conditions at several different times by Mr. and Mrs. X, who independently volunteered this information, and who were quite mystified by it.

● The title "Beauty of the Night" is quoted from "God's World," a poem by C. B. Brailey, in *Secret of the Flying Saucers from Outer Space*, by Howard Menger, Pyramid Publications, Inc., New York City, 1959.

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* This experience was independently and spontaneously confirmed by Rob and his wife.

The Xs recalled how, before the boy was completely blind (i.e., couldn't distinguish light from dark) and disfigured from the brain tumour, he could 'see' many people around him when the others claimed they saw the columns of light. The boy said, "they (the hallucinated phantoms?) are from the planet Orion and are coming to take me away." The mother and Mr. and Mrs. X had no idea where the boy received this information since the father and the rest of the family were unfamiliar with Orion and such concepts.

All who visited the boy were impressed with his composure in the face of death and with his intellectual brilliance. Although only twelve years old and blind, he could talk on a variety of subjects, and many people came from afar to see him, including, on one occasion a high-ranking Jesuit from Washington, D.C., who interviewed the boy in private and at length.

The account of Mr. and Mrs. X was fully corroborated by a three-hour psychiatric interview of the boy's mother. Her narrative and experiences included the episode with luminous entities that "could almost be seen through—and that seemed to hop around like the astronauts (whose Apollo XVI moon-walk was on television during the interview). There were no discrepancies between the mother's comments and the versions given by B.C., Rob, and the Xs.

The mother expatiated on other personal UFO and UFO-related experiences. She appeared to be an open, honest, co-operative, intelligent, middle-aged woman who was free of any gross psychopathology. From the interviews of her and of others, it would seem reasonable to suppose that the elements of later fraud and presumed serious psychopathy involving her husband, the publicised contactee, were an entirely different matter and a tragic story in themselves.

It is of interest that despite some dreadful life experiences, the woman's children have all done well in the world. The mother handled the truth and reality of the valid, early, family UFO experiences in a factual way—even though she had no explanation. The later alleged UFO material involving her husband alone, which she believed was fraudulent, she also handled on a reality plane. It can be conjectured that if she had not assumed such a course, her children (and she herself) would not have survived without serious emotional decompensation.

None of the people involved in the light experiences were spiritualists, adepts in psychic phenomena, or in any way accustomed to such events.

On telephone interview, the sick boy's physician claimed no knowledge of the light episode. Perhaps because his wife was flagrantly deceived by the publicised contactee's egregious stories, the physician dismissed everything and everybody associated with these alleged UFO-associated events as "bunk".

Karlis Osis,[2] the parapsychologist, has carefully analysed many deathbed experiences, some of which are possibly analogous to this. In his examples, the dying person had the vision, which was only rarely shared by others. Not one of his examples had multiple visions by observers on different occasions. However, Osis cited an amusing experiment by the Cambridge Society for Psychical Research: a Mr. Cornell once masqueraded as a ghost by wearing a white garment and then walked in a lighted churchyard "in view of a street with much traffic." He next walked across a screen during a performance in a crowded movie theatre, and still later, using luminous cloth, he masqueraded at a garden party. Thirty-two per cent of the theatre audience did not notice him at all, and of those who did he was not interpreted as an apparition. Of the sixteen observers at the garden party, only the bartender (and he might have been under the influence of alcohol) took Mr. Cornell for an apparition.

The applicability of this experiment both to UFO data and in particular to the UFO-associated multiple-witness experiences of seeing luminous figures with peculiar astronaut-like gaits, as well as the columns of light, is evident. The framework of negative expectancy, which would tend to minimise or deny such experiences, would tend to make any residue that is reported more significant. Therefore, because UFO experients are often ridiculed for reporting "such nonsense", it is likely that there are as many cases understated as there are overstated—even to the extent of the grievous omission of bizarre data.

Although there is nothing in Osis' accounts that are remotely reminiscent of UFOs, one might wonder about a possible UFO-parapsychological linkage. How does one find out unless he thinks of the possibility and has asked?

III—The ravine†

B.C. next recalled a personal sighting:

"This event happened late one winter night about six weeks after the death-light experience. It was snowing. We were near the Mt. Airy Lodge in an isolated area of the Pocono Mountains in eastern Pennsylvania. A group of us were in a cabin with a fire going and decided to experiment by having one of the fellows hypnotized. When entranced, he said that there would be [UFO] action in the region that night and that we should go to a ravine. Nobody, however, gave us a direct route. Rob, several other men, a few wives and I went to a ravine. It was snowing. The (publicized) contactee was not with us and knew nothing of what we were doing or what we had planned on the spur of the moment. We stood on a ridge, looking down into the gully while Rob § and the hotel desk clerk went down to see what was there. When they were about twelve feet into the clear area at the bottom of the ravine, a man's voice, seemingly from the brush on the side, said, 'Who's with you, Rob? Don't be afraid.' Rob and the

† H.W., who was a high school friend of the sick boy, recalled how the contactee father once brought the sick boy out into the pasture "to meet the spacemen and receive help. The boy, who was blind from the brain tumour, couldn't see the spacemen, and the father screamed and smacked his son." Because of this, H.W. felt that the father was a hoaxer. However, even superficial scrutiny of this unfortunate episode reveals other alternative and perhaps more plausible hypotheses: (1) the father had hallucinations and delusions of spacemen; (2) the father actually saw something and was furious and frustrated that his son couldn't share his experience either in reality or in an induced psychosis, folie à deux.

clerk ran back in panic. Rob was all shook up. Then the light business started.

"A light sprung out of the ground and shot up vertically, with a point at the top. It was about 12 to 15 feet high. The point then dropped and became an elliptical white light (Figure 1, a and b). It suddenly went back to the vertical shaft and then went out. It was most amazing. I have never seen anything like it. If this was a hoax, it would have cost thousands of dollars. The next morning, Rob and several other fellows went down to look for footprints and found nothing but some deer tracks. There was a stream running through the bottom of the ravine, the ground was soft, and there was some snow. It had stopped snowing before the light business started. The men also reported that the tree tops were broken and the bark on the lower limbs was scraped off. Something must have risen."

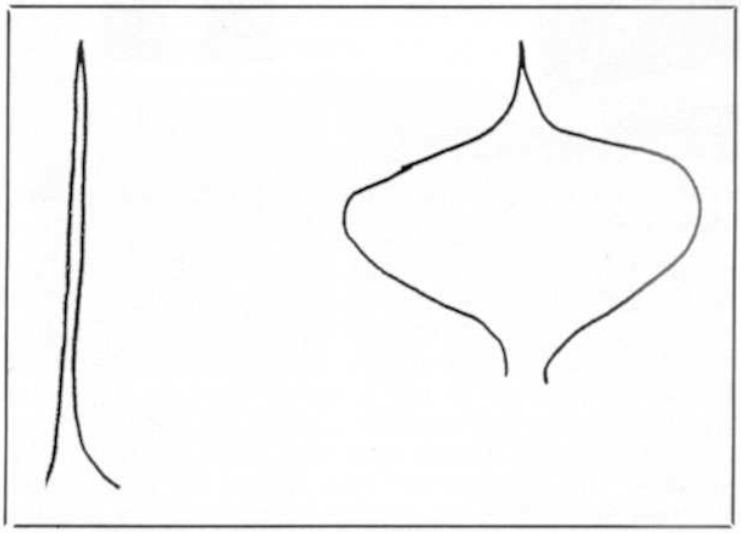


Figure 1 (a) **Figure 1 (b)**

[*It has proved difficult to fit the author's copious footnotes, so some of these will be found on pages following the indicating signs*—EDITOR.]

IV—Archbald Ufographs

This is the last of the four incidents recounted by B.C.:

"These pictures (Figure 2, the four pictures from left to right) represent what I saw near Archbald, Pennsylvania, in 1958. Rob, the photographer, some others, and I were cruising around in our car late at night. Somebody said we should go to Archbald because that was where the action was. It is an isolated open-pit mining area with lunar-like craters—a grotesque place at night. There was no lake around. An unknown amateur photographer from a local town took the pictures. He had no tripod.

"The craft came out of nowhere. I only saw the outline and light beam which swept back and forth like a pendulum and then withdrew. The lights were never on us. The light beam stopped in mid-air and never went all the way to the ground. There was no sound, and it lasted only a few minutes. We had no warning. There were no physical effects. It occurred about midnight. There was no snow on the ground; it was a moonlit night.

"My friend Rob§ and a few others were with me and saw the same event. Rob and I got a set of prints a year and a half later and immediately recognized what we had seen in actuality. The word got out that the FBI¶ came after the negatives, but the photographer had put them in a safe-deposit box. He later issued the prints to those who wanted them. Unfortunately, I have no details about the exact date, camera, the film, timing, etc. This is the only time in my life that I ever saw UFOs at such close range. Once, years ago in Montclair, I saw several star-like objects which moved rapidly and performed unusual zigzag manoeuvres."

B.C's photos were submitted to the ufographer August C. Roberts, who has a collection of more than 15,000 UFO and UFO-related pictures—both real and spurious. Roberts recognised B.C's four ufographs as being previously published. The photos were "erroneously associated with the UFO flap over the Wanaque Reservoir"[3] (New Jersey) in 1966, and the four such pictures were published elsewhere in 1967[4] (see Figure

† My hour telephone interview of an anonymous physicist (Ph.D., Princeton; currently professor and chairman of a university department of physics) years later confirmed his similar experience of seeing a noiseless disc 3 feet in diameter, in a rural New Jersey ravine (near the home of the publicised contactee). The disc changed in colour for approximately 15 to 20 minutes and was observed at a distance of 6 to 8 feet. The physicist was unable to offer a plausible explanation, although he was aware of such hypotheses as Wood's light (ultra-violet) on fluorescent painted discs, etc. While a hoax seemed unlikely because of the intelligence of the people involved, the cost, and the technical difficulties, it was impossible to rule it out entirely. As a matter of fact, the physicist credited this experience with a significant influence on his life and career. It aroused his curiosity; but even though through the years he has interviewed many people who have had UFO experiences, few of his colleagues know of his personal UFO involvement.

The episode in the ravine was also witnessed by the young man H.W. (see footnote †), the friend of the publicised contactee's dying son. Direct interviews of H.W., of his father-in-law (a newspaper reporter) and of his mother-in-law, both of whom were thoroughly familiar with the whole bizarre publicised contactee's story, confirmed the physicist's account, allowing for some omissions (e.g., H.W. offered more details: ". . . a little light came out of the disc and circled around"). The reporter and his wife were high school classmates of my (B.E.S.) former college room-mate and friends of his parents, a psychiatrist and housewife, who were also well known to me. Mr. and Mrs. X and the contactee's former wife all recalled the essentials of this event and they also did not see how it could have been faked since the contactee did not have sufficient skills, electrical knowledge, finances, or friends suitably qualified to perpetrate such a hoax. According to these people (and even some state police officers whom I once interviewed on another matter), this contactee's later hoaxes were easily discovered and were quite crude.

§ This experience was independently and spontaneously confirmed by Rob.

Figure 2: Erroneous attribution of B.C's UFO photographs to the Wanaque flap. The fifth photograph (lower right) was not taken by B.C.

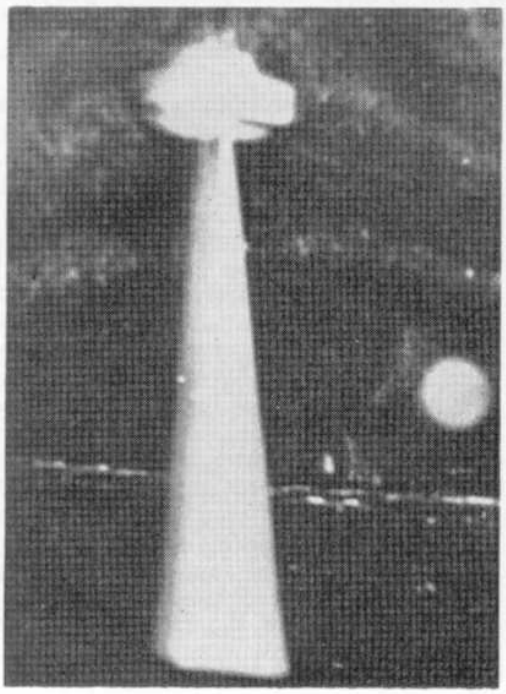
2). At that later time they were linked to the then recent Wanaque sightings. Only part of the fifth picture of the series is published (Figure 3, ufograph at lower right-hand margin). The complete fifth picture, hitherto unpublished, is from the files of August C. Roberts (Figure 3). Note the round white area (artifact? UFO?) to the right of the beam of light.

According to Roberts, the five alleged ufographs were presented to the editor of the special UFO publication by the original photographer, who insisted on anonymity. After much detective work, Roberts tracked down the Wanaque alleged photographer but he was unable to prove conclusively that this man had taken any or all of the pictures. At first the mystery photographer refused to acknowledge his photographs because two of his former fellow employees (one of whom had also seen the beam of light hit the water) had lost their jobs.

Roberts, a professional photographer and pioneer ufographer, could not see how the UFO beam of light, which can be seen through, could easily be duplicated by technical means. The fifth ufograph (shown in its entirity in Figure 3) probably was taken over the Wanaque Reservoir because, according to Roberts, the mountain in the background and the water matched the actual locale. This is unlike the other four pictures. Furthermore, Roberts wondered if these particular ufographs were similar to the UFO reported from nearby Lake Hoptacong, New Jersey, a syndicated drawing of which was published by Otto Binder (see Figure 4) in 1966.

Since B.C., Rob, their wives, and others, owned the same set of four photos from the late 1950s, and these ufographs were obtained directly from the amateur photographer who accompanied them when they actually saw the UFOs, it is quite possible that four of the alleged Wanaque ufographs are actually not Wanaque at all, but the earlier Pocono series. The text of the Wanaque article[4] stated that the photographer was concerned about the confiscation of his negatives and since this account coincides with B.C's and Rob's independently given versions, one wonders about various hypotheses: the photographer might have been overawed by his experience and then felt threatened by whatever the sources are that sought to purloin his photographs; however, after a safe period of several years had elapsed, he might have capitalised on his earlier ufographs by either selling them directly to the magazine as coming from the highly publicised and

Figure 3: The fifth photograph in full



timely Wanaque flap, or he might have acted indirectly and dealt through a local intermediary (perhaps the ufographer of the intriguing fifth picture) for the ring of greater authenticity, possible profit for both, and increased anonymity for himself.

It is unfortunate but understandable that so many people are reluctant to give first-hand accounts of their UFO experiences, that some who are easily intimidated, or succumb to ridicule, risk losing their jobs, etc., but this is part of the problem and such sticky nuts-and-bolts sleuthing cannot be ducked if one aims to grapple with the often inexplicable, paradoxical, "mind polluting (?)" aspects of ufology.

Although final answers, as in this case, are not forthcoming, the spectacular nature of the evidence, even with its many admitted shortcomings, would seem to justify the preparation of some kind of a report. Perhaps this case illustrates the wealth of material that is hidden on somebody's closet shelf or in a desk drawer. Although much of the data in such instances cannot be accepted on face value, it is a folly to ignore and a challenge to explore.

Figure 4

≏Rob was visibly shocked at the time I interviewed him and he examined the silent contactee X's photographs of an alleged UFO with a changing and cut off beam of light. Although Rob had never before seen X's pictures, they resembled what he had seen in actuality when he was with B.C., near Archbald, Pennsylvania, in 1958 and his own set of photographs. Rob's account of various UFO experiences at that time was unusual. For example, he stated that on several occasions he received nocturnal "telepathic impressions to get up, dress, drive to an unanticipated location" where he met several other men who had similar alleged telepathic experiences. Then on one occasion, within a short time lapse, they all saw a tree-height UFO with flashing lights. He said that at other times he was telepathically directed to various places where he discovered alleged dehydrated (?) vegetables, fruits, and nuts, which when rehydrated soon had the appearance and taste of fresh foods. This was long before dehydrated or freeze-dried vegetables were commercially available.

Although reluctant to let his name be used or even to be interviewed because of the effect of any possible adverse publicity on his business, he and his wife told quite a story. As another odd coincidence, Rob, who came from a distance away in New Jersey, was the brother-in-law of my wife's friend's neighbour at our summer cottage. It was through her that this interview was arranged.

Cursory psychiatric screening of Rob and his wife revealed no UFO-relevant psychopathology. He is a successful and respected businessman in his community. It would be desirable, however, in this instance, as well as in many other UFO-related witness claims, to have prolonged psychiatric study. Any additional data might throw light on the validity of the claims and the possible tie-in with psychodynamic and paranormal factors. Either way—acceptance or rejection—the potential information could be crucial. It is a much more complex problem than can be "solved" in a hit and miss fashion with short-term hypnotic interviews, sessions with a lie detector, or telephone interviews. Clinical psychotherapeutic practice verifies this assumption: the more time spent the more valid the impression.

¶ Another example that I studied, and that involved films of UFOs which were allegedly confiscated by the FBI, happened early Thursday morning on September 20, 1962 (*Passaic-Herald*, 21/9/62, and subsequent editions), and again on Friday, at 3.45 a.m. William Stocks, a watchman at Braen's Quarry, Hawthorne, New Jersey, saw a brightly-lit object in the sky for approximately twenty-five minutes. The latter episode was corroborated by four policemen.

On several subsequent occasions a multi-coloured lighted object was again seen at the quarry by Stocks and many other people early in the morning. A photographer shot about eighteen feet of colour motion picture film of the coloured object, and, as he later told the watchman, the film was confiscated by people who claimed they were from the FBI. Mr. Stocks said, "The object hung in space, made no noise, lit up the whole area, moved quickly from side to side, and up and down, and out of the jeep's headlight beams. There were thousands of red particles that were drawn up through the machine from the quarry. For a day and a half following this, everything I went near, or touched, I'd get sparks from (static electricity?). I didn't see a physician." This experience was obtained by telephone interview of William Stocks on January 14, 1971; direct interview of his former Lodi, New Jersey, neighbour; telephone interview of his former employer's son; and the reading of several contemporary accounts kindly supplied by the employer's son. Mr. Stocks currently holds a position of trust and responsibility. On psychiatric screening he gave no evidence for past or current emotional illness.

In his lecture, "Common Features of 160 UFO Reports," to the Eastern UFO Symposium, Baltimore, Maryland, January 3, 1971 (Proceedings published in 1971 by Aerial Phenomena Research Organization, 3910 East Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona 85712), Thomas Olsen reported a UFO episode five years after the Hawthorne UFO hovering, in Springdale, Ohio, on October 9, 1956: ". . . with red objects, swarming like birds, flying straight, flopping over and over."

(*Continued on page 17*)

SOCIOLOGY OF THE IBERIAN LANDINGS

Jacques Vallée and V-J. Ballester Olmos

IN a recent publication, we presented a catalogue of one hundred Type-I observations in the Iberian Peninsula, and we analysed these cases with respect to time and space.* The present article will address itself to a deeper study of the sociological patterns associated with the phenomenon. In particular we shall attempt to answer questions such as:

"What is the age distribution of witnesses?"

"In what proportion of the cases are they known by name?"

"How many of the sightings come from single witnesses?"

"What were they doing when they saw the object?"

"What is their intellectual level?"

1—The witnesses

The distribution of the number of witnesses in our current catalogue of Iberian landings is given by Table 1:

43	cases with	1 witness
22	,, ,,	2 witnesses
11	,, ,,	"several" witnesses
8	,, ,,	3 witnesses
8	,, ,,	4 witnesses
6	,, ,,	5 ,,
2	,, ,,	6 ,,
2	,, ,,	7 ,,
3	,, ,,	"a dozen" witnesses
1	case ,,	"about 300" witnesses

Table 1:

Let us note immediately that this leads to a total of approximately 562 persons, of whom 89 are known by name. It is noteworthy that, of 38 witnesses of known sex who were alone at the time of observation, 31 were male and 7 female.

2—Age distribution

The ages of only thirty-two of the witnesses are known precisely to us. Although the sample is small, we have attempted a rough estimate of a "pyramid" for these ages, leading to the graph of Figure 1.

We note that reporting a landing is not typical of any particular age group, although there is a paucity of reports from adults 30 to 50. Because of the small sample, we have not attempted separate distributions for male and female witnesses.

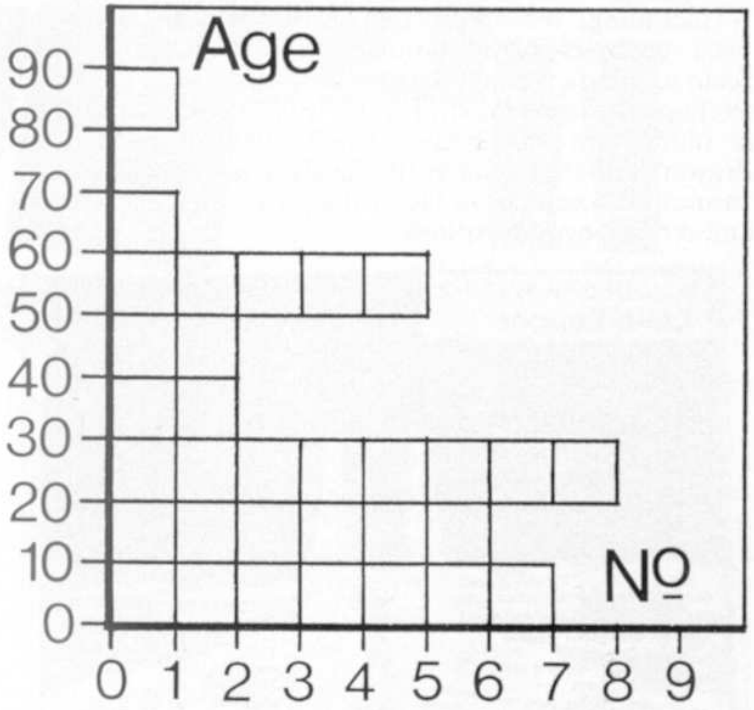


Figure 1:
Distribution found for 32 witnesses of known age

3—Intellectual level

Intellectual level is naturally difficult to estimate. However, our reports often provide information on the occupation and status of the witness, and such information can be used as indicator of education and intellectual *environment* (although **not of mental ability**). We have used such indicators to define twelve convenient categories, as follows:

(a) **Illiterate.** Two cases mention that the witnesses could not read or write.
(b) **Farm workers,** shepherds, etc.
(c) **Drivers** of trucks, farm equipment, buses, cabs.
(d) **Guards** and military personnel.
(e) **Sailors** and fishermen.
(f) **Industrial workers.**
(g) **Businessmen.**
(h) **Artists** and entertainers.
(i) **Medical and engineering students.**

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* See FSR Special Issue No. 4, **UFOs in Two Worlds**. [This interesting and valuable publication is still available, and readers may obtain details from our advertisement on page 2—EDITOR.]

(j) **Engineers.**
(k) **High professionals** (such as bank officials, attorneys).
(l) **University Faculty.**

We wish to emphasise that the classification is, admittedly, an arbitrary one. It was drawn for the sake of convenience and intends to reflect the environment of the witness rather than his individual intelligence. Figure 2 shows the distribution we observe.

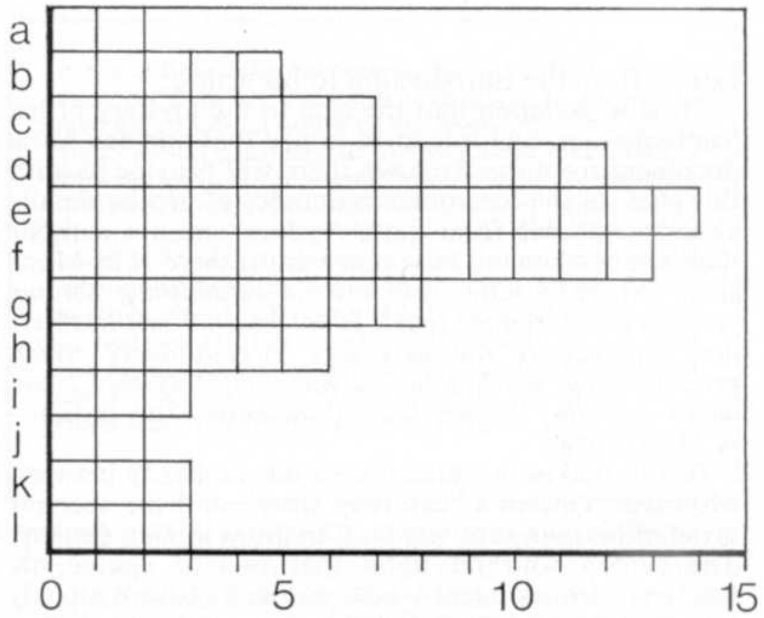


Figure 2:
Distribution of intellectual level estimates

37 ON A ROAD	
Driving	32 cases
Riding a bike	3 ,,
Awaiting a bus	1 case
Riding a mule	1 ,,
3 ABOARD SHIP	3 cases
6 AT HOME	
Inside kitchen	1 case
Playing in garden	1 ,,
Tending garden	1 ,,
Near home	1 ,,
Asleep	1 ,,
Inside house	1 ,,
2 AT WORK *(non-rural)*	
Working	1 ,,
On guard duty	1 ,,
15 IN FIELDS	
Working	2 cases
Returning from work	2 ,,
Walking	3 ,,
Touring area	4 ,,
Watching animals	2 ,,
Hunting	1 case
Gathering wood	1 ,,
1 OTHER	
At the beach	1 ,,

Table 2:
Occupation of witnesses at the time of landing

4—Activity at the time of sighting

Most studies of UFOs (*pro* and *con* alike) ignore the question of the activity of the witness immediately prior to the sighting. We feel this point is, in fact, a crucial one, as we can expect quite a different reaction to an unusual sight from people engaged in a routine activity than from people who are doing something unusual. For instance we would easily believe that a man from the city could be surprised by the sights and sounds of a seaside area he might be touring during a holiday while the same sights and sounds would not "fool" a man who has lived there all his life.

Careful tabulation of the activities of landing witnesses in Spain and in Portugal (known in 64 cases) leads to Table 2.

We find that in nearly two thirds of the cases, the witnesses were driving. One would be puzzled by the small number of reports from people at work if one forgot the effect of the "law of the times", according to which almost no type-I event is observed during daylight hours. Most of our cases took place between 8.00 and 11.00 p.m.

5—Groups of witnesses

A further question of interest is the following: In multiple-witness cases, what was the relationship among people in the group? We have performed this analysis for two-witness cases, and also for three or more, arriving at the results of tables 3 and 4.

	WOMAN			
	Wife	girl-friend	mother	unrelated
Man with:	3	2	1	1
Woman with:	—	—	—	1
	MAN			
	colleague	brother	uncle	unrelated
Man with:	5	2	1	5
Woman with:	—	—	—	—

Table 3:
Relationship among witnesses,
Case 1: Two-witness sightings

	Children	Colleagues	Others
Man with:	1	9	11
Couple with:	9	—	2
Group of women with:	2	—	—

Table 4:
Relationship among witnesses,
Case 2: three witnesses and more

POSTSCRIPT ON MONSIEUR VINCENT

Aimé Michel

AFTER I had written my article on Saint Vincent de Paul for *Flying Saucer Review*, I put a short article about him in *France Catholique*, a journal for French Catholics which appears weekly in Paris. In it I said that I hoped correspondents would send me further reference material on Monsieur Vincent, and I have received one such reference which is very useful, and details of which are as follows:

The late Fr. Fernand Benoît (who died not long ago) was the leading archaeologist on matters relating to Provence and occupied the post (an official one) of Directeur de la Circonscription Archéologique de Provence. He too thought that the story of Monsieur Vincent's having been a captive of the Moors looked highly suspect, and he wrote an article about it entitled *Le Mystère de la Captivité de Saint Vincent de Paul à Tunis* (published in 1931 by the Institut Historique de Provence, 2 rue Sylvabelle, 13 Marseille).

Benoît's argument is too long to be quoted in full here, so I will confine myself to giving the following extract from the Introduction to his article:

"It is in Avignon that the clue to the mystery of his 'captivity' lies, and it is to be hoped that one day some document from the Archives there will provide us with this clue. In the meantime, a number of precise details already available from those Archives are not without their use in showing how much truth there is in Monsieur Vincent's letter, *but also in establishing serious grounds for presuming that it is not exact. Thus: truthfulness as regards the accessory circumstances which preceded and which followed upon the 'mystery'; and doubt regarding the very basis of the latter*" (my italics—A.M.).

Benoît makes no reference to the similarity between Monsieur Vincent's "captivity story" and the account given of his own captivity by Cervantes in *Don Quijote*. The person who hit upon that was of course my Lazarist correspondent whose name, as I have already related, I unfortunately failed to note and whom, alas, I have not yet managed to trace.

Sociology of the Iberian Landings

(*Continued from page 11*)

6—Summary of findings

This article has been concerned with the witnesses of UFO landings in Spain and Portugal. We have attempted to formulate, document and clarify a number of new questions that had not previously been posed for this population, or indeed for any other set of UFO witnesses. The following points have become apparent:

A. The witnesses represent a cross-section of the Iberian rural population with a typical mix of intellectual levels and age groups.

B. They were engaged in their normal activity (most of them driving) when their attention was called to an *unexpected* object.

C. In multiple-witness cases, we have investigated the relationship among people in the group. We have attempted to identify any abnormal trend that might contribute to psychological effects, misperceptions, etc., often advanced as "explanations" for the reported object (such as "folie à deux", mass hallucination, suggestion). We found that witnesses of these landing phenomena were either with close relatives or with work colleagues at the crucial time of the observation. This finding, although it does not in itself invalidate a psychological explanation, certainly places bounds on the types of assumptions the theorist can employ to formulate it.

D. It has become apparent that the following working rule is once again satisfied: "The more sophisticated the witnesses of a UFO event, the less likely they are to report their observation." The proportion of witnesses with a high intellectual level is not small, but the above law has combined with the rural character of the landings to give a strong bias towards the manual professions. We also find that women are less likely to report a landing observation than men, and that we have few reports from adults of the age group 30 to 50.

E. The fact that groups of witnesses exhibit an almost identical proportion of close relatives, unrelated people and work colleagues (respectively 38%, 36% and 26%) indicates to us that the observation of a Type-I event is not due to certain preferred configurations or inter-personal relationships among witnesses, such as we would expect in the case of delusion, hoax and suggestion phenomena.

On the basis of these statistics, it seems to us that an adequate explanation for the phenomena described by the witnesses should now be sought in physical terms. The analysis of the ages, occupations and social status of landing witnesses, based on over one hundred carefully-evaluated incidents, does not appear to provide any support for the thesis that the reports were due to psychological or sociological motivations on the part of the percipients.

(Written July 5, 1971; revised September 18, 1971.)

STRANGE LIGHT PHENOMENA NEAR BANBURY

The Rev. H. D. L. Thomas

In his article *Ufophenomena, Banbury 1971*, in our issue for January/February 1972, John D. Llewellyn gave an outline of some of the features of the minor "flap" which prevailed in the Midlands and Oxfordshire between August and October of 1971. Here is a further account, dealing with the odd happenings in one house during that period. The Reverend Donald Thomas, whose parish is at Long Hanborough in Oxfordshire, was able to visit the house on November 1, 1971, and May 8, 1972. At her special request we are not revealing the name of the lady who furnished the details for the Rev. Thomas' most interesting account, the first part of which is a transcript from his taped recording.

EDITOR.

THREE miles north of Banbury on the main Banbury-Southam-Coventry Road (A423) lies the small village of Great Bourton. The houses are mostly of the dark brown Hornton stone quarried locally. It is a peaceful spot. Yet on the two successive nights of September 1/2, and 2/3, 1971, and in the days that followed, there were strange and, so far, quite inexplicable events that brought not a little disturbance to the occupants of one of these older houses. Mrs. A., as I will call her, is a very practical person. For personal reasons she does not wish her name to be known. On the two successive nights of September 1 and 2 she awoke to find a cluster of 12 to 14 egg-shaped balls of light not more than 12ft. from her bed, poised above her bedroom door. They stayed there, motionless, for some ten to twelve minutes, and then quite suddenly disappeared. The following conversation took place in her house on November 1:

H.D.L.T: Mrs. A, I understand that you moved into this house on the 1st September.

Mrs. A: That's quite correct, Yes.

H.D.L.T: You were in this room, which at that time had no curtains . . .

Mrs. A: Correct, Yes.

H.D.L.T: On the night that you moved in, you saw something very strange indeed.

Mrs. A: I did, most certainly.

H.D.L.T: Could you tell me a little bit about what you saw?

Mrs. A: I woke up . . . I'm not sure of the time . . . but I had been asleep . . . I woke up, and to the left of me, over the door, starting in the left hand corner and working down across the door to my wardrobe, were these balls of light. It's very difficult to explain them, because they had (here she takes a sharp breath, as if a little tense) no shadow . . . they were . . . as though they were . . . coming *from* the wall in fact, they were so . . . without any reason . . . at all. I . . . I, I, just find it absolutely impossible to explain them.

H.D.L.T: Could you see anything behind the actual balls of light?

Mrs. A: No. They had no . . . um . . . they were bright, very bright, a silvery brightness. In fact . . . *very*, very bright, . . . but they gave off no light at all. (Here she raises her voice a little, being apparently frightened at this abnormal characteristic she describes.)

H.D.L.T: They didn't give any light into the room?

Mrs. A: No! They gave no light into the room. This was the most unusual thing about them. Um . . . (she clears her throat a little). They were just very bright in their own being.

H.D.L.T: Was it clear to you that there was no light coming through the window?

Mrs. A: No, I got up and went to both windows . . . and checked both windows . . . I could find *nothing* that would have brought these into the room. My husband said immediately that it was traffic.

H.D.L.T: He had woken up?

Mrs. A: He had woken up . . . I had woken him up . . . and he got up and looked, and he said it was *traffic*. Immediately, being very tired, as we had only just moved in, he got into bed and fell back to sleep again.

H.D.L.T: But you stayed awake?

Mrs. A: I stayed awake . . . I, I, . . . they . . . I wasn't convinced it was traffic . . . and I, and I stayed awake . . . and I must have been awake for ten or fifteen minutes . . . and they just went! Just like a light being shut off . . . they went, and . . .

H.D.L.T: Did they move round the room?

Mrs. A: They did not move *at all*. They did not flicker, they did not move . . . they gave off . . . when they went they gave off no shadow of going . . . it was just . . . Gone! There one minute, and then they were gone.

H.D.L.T: These balls . . . were they moving independently? . . .

Mrs. A: No, they did not move, none of them moved, they stayed stationary, on my wall, and on my door, and on my wardrobe . . . and the most amazing part of them was their brightness within themselves without any shadow, without any circle of darkness or without throwing any light on to anything else. I only wish that somebody could give me a satisfactory explanation for them.

H.D.L.T: And then these reappeared again?

Mrs. A: After stating at breakfast to all the family that I had seen . . . lights, and that my husband had said they were headlights of cars . . . I announced to everyone that we wouldn't . . . we wouldn't be sleeping in that room. We would have to take another room because I couldn't . . . er . . . be kept awake night after night by headlights of cars. We had relatives staying with us, so

it meant that the following night we still had to sleep in the same bedroom. And I didn't go to bed with these lights on my mind at all . . . I went to bed, and went straight to sleep again.

H.D.L.T: This was on the 2nd?

Mrs. A: This was on the second night . . . the second of September . . . and again I was woken up by exactly the same thing. I again woke my husband, and he, . . . he . . . got up with me and had a look. He again said it was traffic. But he agreed with me he couldn't see where it was coming from. But it was traffic, he was sure. I wandered around the room, trying to move mirrors, and move this that and the other to see if this would make any difference to it, but no . . . nothing . . .

H.D.L.T: The lights still remained the same?

Mrs. A: They were in *exactly* the same place . . . I would say . . . you know I hadn't anything to measure them with, but I would most certainly say . . . I can see them now, in my mind's eye, that they were exactly the same . . .

H.D.L.T: Like a very large egg?

Mrs. A: Like a very large egg . . . and each one of them in exactly the same position as they had been the night before.

H.D.L.T: Were they touching each other?

Mrs. A: No. Quite distinct. Quite distinct, and . . . the light was the most . . . well I don't know whether it was frightening or whether it was perhaps me . . . perhaps I was frightened, because I couldn't find any explanation for them. But I felt . . . my husband didn't feel anything because he's a . . . he puts everything into boxes, and they have to fit, and this didn't fit so he dismissed it. *I* felt, quite honestly, that I was just looking at something which shouldn't have been there, or something which was . . . odd. I knew it. I could feel it. You know you wanted to stand and look at them and yet you didn't want to look at them. And I suppose again I must have seen them for ten or fifteen minutes. I wanted to go outside and check the time . . . we didn't have a clock in the room . . . and I wanted to go outside, but I had to pass through the door. (Here she raises her voice—and a little excitedly seems to be caught up in her own fear of going near the strange lights.)

And I wasn't quite sure about passing through the door! As they were over the door!! So I left it! And I suppose a quarter of an hour later they were gone again. And we haven't slept in the bedroom since. Not because I am frightened, but . . . er, . . . because my husband says he is not going to be constantly woken up by me telling him there are lights there . . . which he says is traffic.

Now I am waiting to have the room fitted with new curtains and the carpet, and then I shall sleep in there again, and see whether they appear!

* * * * *

It was not until the Spring of 1972 that the writer paid a second visit to Great Bourton to obtain full details of other events that had followed upon those described above.

On the morning following the first appearance of the egg-shaped balls of light, Mrs. A. came downstairs and opened her refrigerator for a bottle of milk. She found the fridge looking very much like a deep-freeze. The milk was absolutely solid. She was surprised that the glass bottle was still intact. During the following 24 hours the refrigerator returned to normal without being touched by anybody. It has worked in a normal fashion, giving no trouble, in the eight months between September '71 and the writer's second visit.

On the same morning as the milk bottle was frozen (September 2, 1971) the timing mechanism of the cooker was found to be completely out of order. An electrician who came to look at it commented that he had never come across anything like it before. A completely new cooker was delivered to replace the one (a *Creda Autoclean*) that refused to work.

Situated below Mr. and Mrs. A's bedroom and to one side of it is a small garage. This contains the central heating equipment including a *Randall* 30-20 24-hour clock and control switch. This clock and the switchgear was installed towards the end of August 1971, prior to Mr. and Mrs. A's arrival. Following their occupation on September 1, and up to the end of October, the clock's erratic behaviour has caused a great deal of domestic upheaval! On a dozen or more separate occasions it has brought on the central heating from one to two hours earlier than expected, or up to two hours later. Mr. A. has accused Mrs. A. of tampering with it. Mrs. A. has protested saying that she has had no reason to touch it, and that in any case she would not know exactly how to adjust it. No possible solution as to the cause of this erratic behaviour has been found. Yet since early November '71 no trouble of any kind has been experienced. The position of the clock on the wall would seem to be about 12ft. below the position of the strange balls of light—measuring diagonally, from the top of the bedroom door to the partition wall of the garage.

Then in addition to the erratic behaviour of these three items of electrical equipment, all the lights in the house went off together one night early in December. The fuses were all intact, and no explanation could be given as lights in a nearby house remained alight. Only Mr. and Mrs. A's house seemed to have been affected.

So far from receiving any sympathy from the Electricity Board, the A's continued reporting of faults (quite beyond their ken) seemed to place them in the category of being barely credible.

The electrical disturbances do not however conclude the tale. Towards the end of October when the central heating was on to provide a low background heat—the radiators being only just warm—the house suddenly became very hot. It was in fact so hot that all the doors were thrown open. An older relation staying in the house was taken ill—suffering from an increase in blood pressure. In addition to this both Mr. and Mrs. A. were woken up in the night due to a sudden rise in room temperature. Neither could explain why it was so hot. This experience of a sudden wave of heat is also related by Margaret and Robert Bones who live at Claydon, a few miles further north. Though not on the same day, the wave of heat was felt at Claydon late in the evening or at night.

In conclusion, Mr. A. who turned over and went to sleep again without any qualms on September 1/2 has since then been suffering from sleeplessness—as has also the elderly relative taken ill during the sudden rise of temperature.

MYSTERY FLYING OBJECT ROLLS ALONG A GERMAN ROAD

Hubert Malthaner

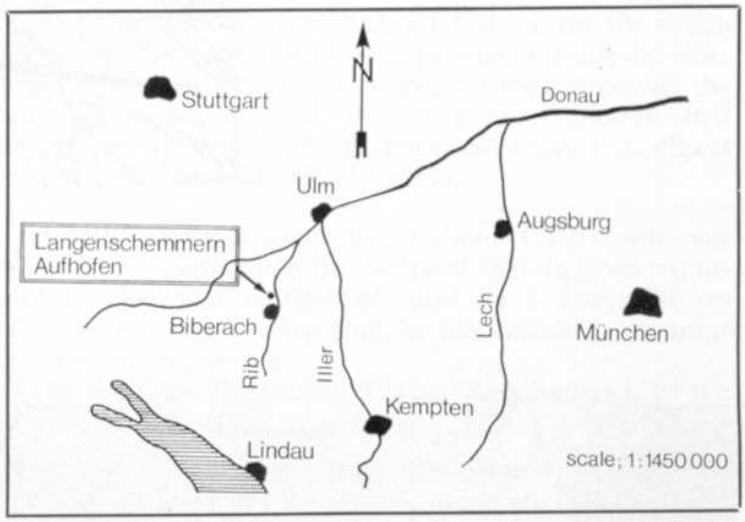
Herr Malthaner, who lives in Munich, has been an investigator of the UFO problem for twenty years. He served for twelve years in the technical branch of the Luftwaffe and is now a teacher in a vocational school. His German text, and the English version of it which he was good enough to supply, and which were dated March 1972, have been collated and edited by Gordon Creighton.

ON April 9, 1970, a retired electrician named Max Krauss, aged 65, was walking along a country road towards his home in Langenschemmern after a shopping trip to Aufhofen (Kreis Biberach/Riss, Württemberg, South Germany), when he had the strangest encounter of his whole life, which he is today still able to describe precisely, in all its details. His account is as follows:

"It was at about 4.00 p.m., a disagreeable sort of afternoon, with an almost completely overcast sky. Just as I was leaving Aufhofen, I heard what seemed like two sound-barrier bangs, though not as sharp and hard as they usually are, but quite dull, as though muffled in cotton-wool.

"I was walking along on the left side of the road, in order to face the oncoming traffic. The wind, quite boisterous, was in the direction of 255°, and was catching me in the rear at an angle of about 15° from the left. On the slightly sloping macadamized road, to the right, was water from the recent rain, which was flowing out from a field track.

"Suddenly, I can't say why, I turned round, and was astonished to see what looked like a torn-off portion



of the skeleton of a plant coming whirling along on the right-hand side of the road. I waited for the wind to drive it into the ditch. But, on the contrary, despite the boisterous cross-wind, the 'something' carried on its course, straight ahead, close to the ground. Slowly it overtook me, on the right-hand side of the road, and I

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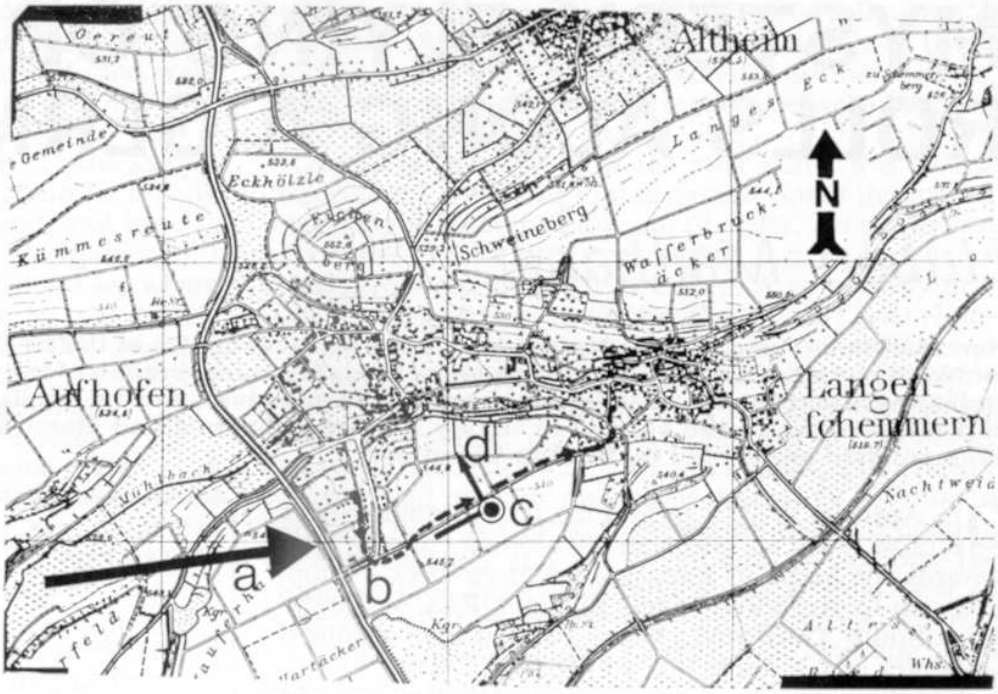
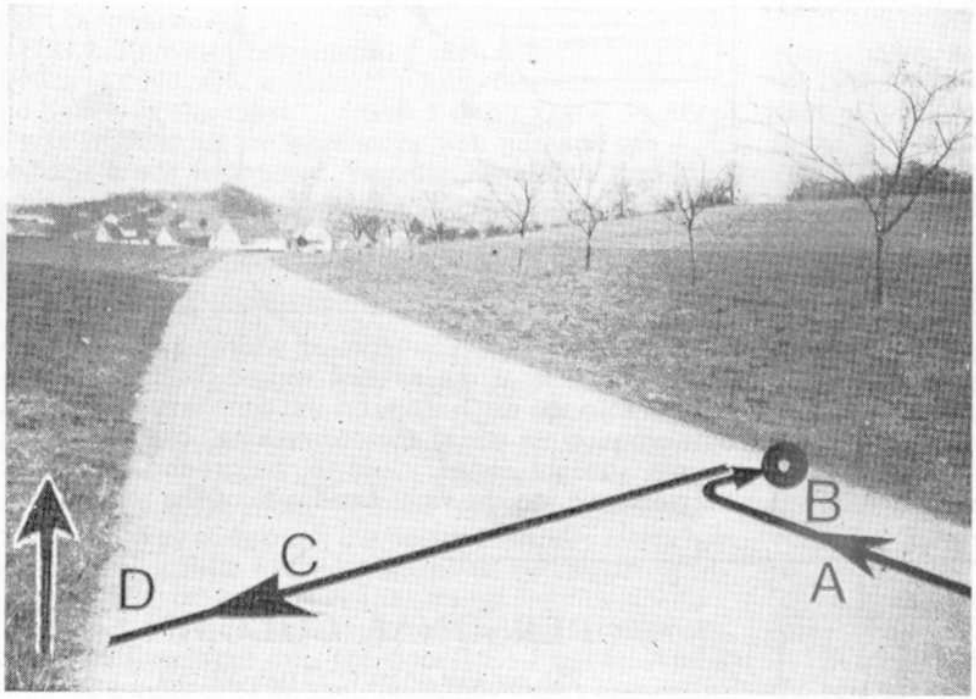


Detail map of the district showing the location of the sighting. scale; 1:25000.

Key:
- **a. direction of wind**
- **b. route taken by witness**
- **c. point where object took on water**
- **d. flight path of object**



The Scene of the Sighting

A = 150 M along the road

B = Where it stopped and took in water

C = Where it crossed the road

D = Point of vertical take-off

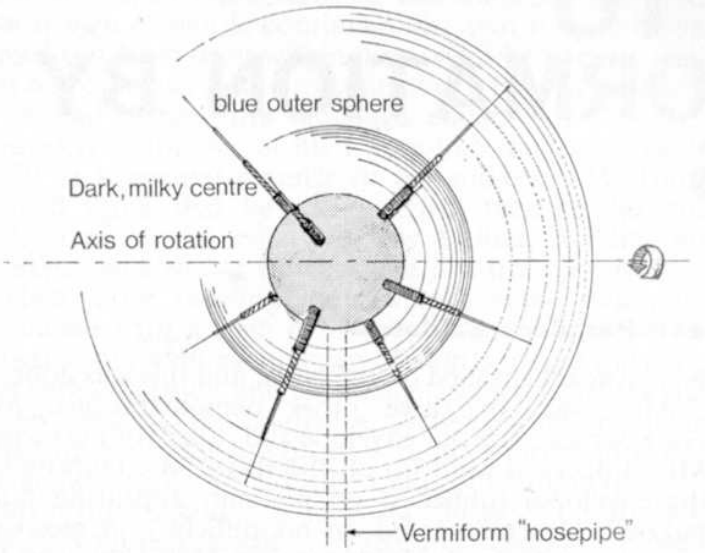
could now see that this was no plant. What at first glance had looked like the skeleton of a plant was in fact a transparent ball some 40 cms. wide, which had spokes inside it.

"From a dark spherical nucleus with hazy edges there came eight radials or spokes which, as viewed together from the centre, all projected at an angle of 70° or 75°. The spokes tapered off towards their outer extremities, their tips extending to the perimeter of the globe, which was almost as clear as glass but non-reflecting. Seen from where I was, the thing was rotating on a vertical axis and anti-clockwise, and was floating, indeed gliding along, rather than rolling, a mere hand's breadth above the ground.

"As the thing passed me, I increased my pace and stepped out after it. At the moment of the encounter I was not frightened, merely astonished and curious. But I was incapable of doing anything whatsoever: such as picking up a stone, or going over to the thing and giving it a kick with my foot. I was stopped from doing so, and could only look on and observe. The thing may have rolled along in this way beside me for about 150 metres or so. Then it halted, did a right-angle turn towards the little stream of water, and stopped there. The rotation stopped too.

"What I now observed is beyond my power to comprehend. From the dark centre of the ball there emerged, downwards, something resembling a hose-pipe, which bent itself back and upwards like a 'U' and then writhed about sideways several times (see sketches). In the bend that was nearest to the ball there appeared a gleam like brightly glowing hot iron. The glowing colour grew darker towards the more distant convolutions, and was only visible on the outward facing sides of each convolution of the hosepipe.

"The hosepipe started wriggling about like a worm,



The rolling object with eight spokes.

extended itself, and went down to the ground. I am convinced that it reached into the water. The 'worm' remained there for a short while, and then was drawn back in again. At the same time, the central part of the ball changed colour throughout half of its radius, becoming milky, like water just before it boils. The outer shell of the ball now displayed a bluish tinge, somewhat like the ionized air to be seen around electrical high tension generators. Then the strange object slowly started its rotating, gliding movement again, passed across the road, quite close to me, to a point a pace or so into the field. And there it vanished, so absolutely silently, and at such lightning speed, straight upwards into the sky, that I was unable to follow it with my eyes.

"One thing however that did strike me was that, shortly before the occurrence, all the birds had flown off in the opposite direction. Never before have I seen a crow move its wings so fast.

"Next day I made a search of the surroundings, but without finding anything remarkable. I also took a photograph of the section of road in question. At the time of the experiences I suffered no harmful effects in any respect. My wife dismisses my story as a piece of fantasy. If the affair ever becomes known here locally, I suppose it will be all up with my reputation.

"I assure you that I have told the truth in every respect."

* * * * *

Having been an investigator of the UFO Phenomenon for many years, I was able to glean the following additional details in a thorough interrogation of Herr Krauss:

(1) In the dark central portion of the ball, which portion was only faintly visible, a tetrahedral prism was seen briefly by the witness as the object passed by him.

(2) The spokes were telescope-shaped and probably extensible. Their colour seemed to be greyish-green (as though anodised). The thin outer points of the spokes were about 3 mm. thick.

(3) The four spokes on the left-hand side showed a 45° displacement with regard to the four spokes on the right side.

(4) The hosepipe was ten times as thick as the points of the spokes (i.e., it was 30 mm.).

(5) The diameters of the component areas of the ball were approximately as follows:

Dark nucleus	10 cms.
Milky zone	20 cms.
Bluish transparent outer shell plus tips of the spokes	40 cms.

(6) Over the distance of about 150 metres for which the witness and the object were proceeding side-by-side, the gap between them was no greater than precisely the mere width of the road, that is to say 6 metres. Just before its take-off the distance between the object and the witness was only 2 metres.

Herr Krauss is a quiet, well-balanced man with over 40 years of experience in electrical installations, automobile electrical equipment, and as a specialist on engines. His hobby now that he has retired is amateur short-wave reception.

The sketches illustrating this article were made by me under his guidance.

Note by Gordon Creighton

While many of the details are admittedly different, this case puts one most powerfully in mind of Charles Bowen's *Cross-Country Cog Wheels* (FSR, September/October 1966) in which he describes the fantastic "cog wheel" which, at Attignéville, France, at 1.30 p.m. on March 26, 1966, "rolled" in a dead straight line across the fields without the slightest wobble or deviation, for a distance of at least 700 metres, *despite a very gusty cross-wind*, being observed by a shepherd and passing close to his flock of sheep which were alarmed by it. The "cog wheel", estimated to be about 80 cms. in diameter (or twice the size of Herr Krauss' ball) was doing about 25-30 km.p.h., and the shepherd's two dogs apparently failed to catch it. These two cases certainly deserve to be studied together.

BEAUTY OF THE NIGHT

(*Continued from page 9*)

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AN EXPERIMENT TO OBTAIN UFO INFORMATION BY PSYCHIC MEANS

Ann Druffel

Mrs. Druffel of the Los Angeles NICAP Subcommittee lives in Pasadena, California.

THE readers of this report can be assured that the six persons who participated in and observed this experiment have endeavoured to maintain an objective attitude towards: 1, the existence of unidentified flying objects, in the sense of their being material, propelled craft; 2, the reality of extrasensory perception. The purpose of this experiment was to gather the *facts* associated with the event, and present them in a form so that the reader could draw his own conclusions.

Our group of six persons on May 22, 1963, attended a demonstration given by the well-known Dutch paragnost Peter Hurkos, widely reported to have keen psychic powers of extrasensory perception and precognition. Known popularly as "the man with the X-ray mind," he appeared on this date at the Wilshire-Ebell Theatre, 4401 West Eighth Street, Los Angeles, at 8.30 p.m. Present were some 2,000 people, a capacity audience. Our group of six was composed of Mrs. Idabel Epperson, Miss Marilyn Epperson, Mr. and Mrs. Ward Kimball, Mr. Zan Overall, and the author of this report, whose special task had been to prepare for Mr. Hurkos' attention a 10 × 12 manilla envelope enclosed in which were a series of four photographs of an unknown aerial object—pictures which are commonly known in UFOlogy as the "Trinidade sighting". The photos in our manilla envelope were taken from the book *The Great Flying Saucer Hoax* by Coral Lorenzen.

At the request of Mr. Hurkos' secretary, Mr. Larry Reasor, who explained to the audience the manner in which Mr. Hurkos would demonstrate, the envelope was marked by Miss Epperson with the identifying letters "I. E. Epp" and placed, along with several hundred objects provided by other members of the audience, in one of the four cardboard boxes provided for that purpose.

Mr. Hurkos then came on the stage. It is necessary to explain that he speaks somewhat broken English in a heavy Dutch accent. His English vocabulary is limited and sometimes inaccurate. When excited, his sentences are clipped. Mr. Hurkos proceeded through the first part of his demonstration, using objects chosen from the cardboard box in which our envelope was placed. After exhibiting his powers with several photographs and jewellry, he left the stage. The pile of objects containing our envelope, having been spread out on a table during the demonstration, was now replaced in the cardboard box. The entire box was removed behind the curtain out of our sight. When Mr. Hurkos reappeared after a brief rest, the other, smaller cardboard boxes were emptied on the table to make a second pile. After surveying the pile, Mr. Hurkos motioned that the first box be again emptied on the table, and this was done.

After two or three other demonstrations, Mr. Hurkos picked up our envelope and called for the owner. Miss Epperson went up on the stage. Mr. Hurkos felt the envelope, rubbed it on his suit, appearing quite puzzled. He commented on his difficulty in receiving impressions from it. He then asked Miss Epperson for her watch, and, holding this to his cheek, he continued. He made several comments on events which had happened to her, all of which were accurate. He then returned her watch, and directed his attention to the envelope. After crumpling it slightly and remarking that he was puzzled, he slid out the paper of photos inside and quickly held it under the envelope out of view, but touching the paper with his hands, meanwhile asking Miss Epperson if it was all right for him to remove it and put his hands on it. At all times, except for the instant when the paper was slid from the envelope, the paper was out of his view.[1]

He then began to twist and turn the paper and envelope, crumpling it, but doing it in such a manner that the paper was crumpled and enclosed *within* the envelope, out of sight. He commented with some strain and confusion that he did not understand what he was receiving from it. Finally, he twisted it violently, as a washerwoman wrings out laundry and then, slowly, with a confused, puzzled manner he spoke the following words. "I feel so old . . . so old . . ."

He followed this with another protestation that he could not understand. Then, suddenly, in what could be described as a trance-like state, a stream of words in a language totally unfamiliar to our six witnesses seemed to erupt from him. The stream of language, which seemed to be at least ten to twelve long sentences flowed on steadily . . . not with stops and starts as in dialogue, but more in the manner of a speech or a page read from a book. The language had no easily recognisable similarity to any modern language which any of our group could place. It was not guttural like German or Russian—not singsong like Chinese—not musical like Polynesian or volatile and rapid like Spanish. If it could be described at all, it would have to be said that it combined liquid and hard tones as does English. It had a totally alien sound to all of us. The manner in which Mr. Hurkos spoke it was intense, as if he were stressing the importance of the meaning of the unknown words.

While he was speaking, for what seemed close to a full minute, a great stir ran through the audience. People were murmuring and rustling. The sound of the strange tongue seemed to invoke surprise and wonder. Mr.

(*Continued on page 19*)

Hurkos seemed impervious to this audience reaction. The stream of words continued on, as if it were being forced out from deep within him—as if he had no control nor even any desire to control it. Then, as abruptly as it had begun, the language ended. Mr. Hurkos seemed to come out of his trance-like state and speak again in a normal manner to his audience. He commented again that he was puzzled, that he did not understand at all what he was feeling, making no reference whatsoever to what had just transpired.

Then, after twisting the envelope some more, he continued with a rush of impressions, with pauses in between, but with each group of words forced out fast, and with confusion and excitement, which dispelled the restlessness of the audience. Whereas before their attention had been combined with murmuring surprise, the audience now sat silently and raptly attentive.

Mr. Hurkos said . . . "I go far away . . . I go very fast . . . four feet people . . . I see small people . . . Fast! Like I see an explosion! Fast! Like in space . . . I see many crystal (clear) things . . . Small people . . . small . . . small. I don't be there. I go sixty million.[2] I see small people. I see far away . . . I go so far away . . . I go so fast . . . I don't understand the language . . . I go . . . like in an airplane . . . or a saucer . . ."

At this point, with the word "saucer" trailing off almost into inaudibility, Mr. Hurkos shook his head, saying that he had no conception whatsoever of the meaning of this, and almost pleading with Miss Epperson to explain it. He asked her what the envelope contained, and while he was handing it to her, Miss Epperson asked if he had been able to get motive or attitude from it. He responded negatively and almost pushed the envelope upon her. She took it from him, unfolded the creased and crumpled page and handed it back to him. He then put on his glasses, glanced at the paper, but, indicating that he could not make much sense out of it, returned it to her, apologising for what he said was a failure in some degree on his part. He requested Miss Epperson to explain to the audience what the object in the envelope had been, which she briefly did, revealing the nature and source of the photos. Mr. Hurkos thanked her, shook her hand, then asked her to come back to the microphone and explain to the people that she had never met him before and he knew nothing about what was in the envelope prior to their meeting on the stage.

Notes

[1] After Mr. Hurkos' demonstrations were over, our group had the opportunity to talk to Mrs. Reasor, the wife of Mr. Hurkos' secretary. She informed us that Mr. Hurkos wears glasses and in her opinion would have not been able to see what was on the page without them. During the time Mr. Hurkos was handling the envelope and paper and receiving impressions from them he was not wearing his glasses.

[2] It seemed an interesting thought in regard to this statement of Mr. Hurkos to find out the distance of the nearer planets from the earth on the two days that might be possibly involved: namely May 22, 1963, the date of Mr. Hurkos' demonstration, and January 16, 1958, the date of the Trinidade sighting during which the photos were taken. The Griffith Observatory in Hollywood, California, supplied the following information:

(a) *Mercury:* On January 16, 1958, it was 93,744,000 miles from earth.
On May 22, 1958, it was 51,522,000 miles from earth.

(b) *Venus:* On January 16, 1958, it was 26,877,000 miles from earth.
On May 22, 1963, it was 136,896,000 miles from earth.

(c) *Mars:* On January 16, 1958, it was 202,740,000 miles from earth.
On May 22, 1963, it was 101,409,000 miles from earth.

Also in connection with the matter of planetary distances from earth, it was widely reported in the local press on May 30, 1963, that the first radar contact with Mercury, made by scientists at Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, determined at the time the contact was made that that planet was 60,500,000 miles from the earth. The reported date of the contact was May 6, 1963.

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LIGHT PHENOMENON AT STUTFIELD GLACIER

W. K. Allan

Our contributor has been described as the "tireless UFO investigator of Calgary." It was Bill Allan who was responsible for the reports of the UFO experiences of both the Calgary "doctor" and his horse, and the schoolteacher whose car "floated" along, which were published in *FSR Case Histories* Supplement 6 of August 1971, and Rosedale Humanoids in Supplement 10 of June 1972.

MOST important of the results that accrue from my monthly radio programme on UFOs which goes out on station CFCN, is the steady flow of leads on puzzling, unpublicised events, that comes to me. People write to me to tell of experiences about which they have kept quiet because they have seen what has happened to others who have blurted out their stories in public. I hear also from people who are shy, who shrink from the wide exposure sometimes given to UFO accounts, and people who have not thought overmuch about their experience until they realise, when they listen to the broadcast, how it can fit into the general pattern of UFO reports.

As soon as I can, I make the trip to visit the witnesses and interview them, recording what they have to say and, if possible, obtaining their permission to publish their accounts in specialist journals like *Flying Saucer Review*, *Canadian UFO Report* and the *APRO Bulletin*. Here is an example of an unusual, puzzling item, that came to me in just this manner:

Mr. Jack Bryant and his wife had taken a weekend trip to Jasper National Park, in the Rocky Mountains alongside the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia. While driving home on September 6, 1971, Mr. Bryant decided to stop to take photographs of the Stutfield Glacier—which, as readers will observe, he referred to as "the phenomena" in the taped interview. The time was 11.00 a.m., Mountain Standard Time. He saw nothing unusual, but later found that the camera had recorded a weird light phenomenon, one that was particularly intriguing to me because the light appeared in two separate frames on the film, the shots being taken from different positions.

A UFO? Well your guess is as good as ours, but we feel that this is definitely something for the record. Here follows a transcript of my interview with the Bryants:

Bryant: "My wife and I had spent the September first long weekend in Jasper, and because the weather was very inclement, in that it was very heavy fog with rain showers, we decided to leave a little earlier than planned. We started home, oh . . . sometime between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning.

"Before leaving the trailer park I had put a new film in my camera in the hope that maybe on the way home the weather would change and I would get some good pictures. However it didn't. I wasted the first picture of course, as I usually do with any new film, by taking just a picture through the windshield of the car.

(*Continued from page 30*)

RECENT REPORTS FROM AGENTINA AND PERU

Jane Thomas

We are greatly indebted to Miss Jane Thomas, who works for the Moore-McCormack Shipping Line in Buenos Aires, for selecting these reports. She tells us that she is the translator for the Buenos Aires group of investigators which includes Fabio Zerpa, Pedro Romaniuk, Sigurd von Wurmb, Commodore Eduardo J. Palma and Mrs. B. Bagú. We look forward to publishing further reports from them. It should be noted that we have copies of the original newspaper accounts of all these incidents.

OUR first report is from the newspaper *La Unión*, of Catamarca, for March 22, 1972. It was given by Mauricio Zelman Grinberg, and is datelined Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, March 21 (Special from SIC).

Landing near Lujan

"The presumed landing of a flying saucer in a field close to Luján and General Rodríguez, places in this Province, and the unusual features of the case, as alleged by the witness, Luis Exequiel Bracamonte, a truck-driver, native of Carmen de Areco, are continuing to provoke excited local comment, much of it polemical. The writer of this report listened to an account of the affair from the lips of Bracamonte himself, and there were also other witnesses.

"For there are in fact other inferences that provide food for thought, inasmuch as additional witnesses who have come forward testify that they too saw the UFO, presumably prior to its landing, or after it had taken off for an unknown destination.

"It so happened that I was on vacation in Luján (approximately 62 km. from Buenos Aires), and that I was visiting the Namuncurá restaurant there, at the place known as Granadero, not far from the town of General Rodríguez, in the company of Alberto Fuentes, editor of the weekly paper *Aquí Luján*, and his assistant, Sr. Mussi. Just at that time they were completing the work of modernising the restaurant, and those present were the person in charge, Sr. Teodoro Lamenza, an electrician named Lutscher, and a few chance customers.

Bracamonte

"It was in the early hours of dawn, last Thursday. The Namuncurá restaurant lies on National Highway No. 7, and in view of the alterations that he was making in the place Sr. Lamenza did not expect much traffic, but suddenly, after a heavy truck had drawn up, a tall, thin man came in who attracted the attention of those present by the evident signs of anxiety displayed in his behaviour, which was otherwise completely normal. This was, as we subsequently learned, Bracamonte. Approaching the counter, he asked for a glass of tea and an aspirin.

"Lamenza explained to him that, owing to the alterations in the installations that Lutscher was making, it was not possible at the moment to prepare the tea for him, but he offered him a drink of spirits instead. Nervously, the truck-driver declined this, declaring that he was not accustomed to drinking alcohol. When they asked him the reason for his nervousness, he replied that he was already getting over it, and then immured himself in an obstinate silence, from which they were able to draw him only after repeated attempts, and not without resistance on his part: 'No, no . . .' he protested . . . 'people will think I am crazy or drunk.'

"Finally, in somewhat disjointed fashion, as though in order to liberate himself from some profound feeling of anguish over some absolutely inconceivable happening, he stated that he had been travelling along Highway No. 7, coming from Olavarría,[2] with a load of cement and stone for the Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, when, a few kilometres before reaching the Namuncurá restaurant, he saw appear, over the fields, a sort of sparkling mist, which he at first took merely for the result of eye-fatigue. He therefore decided to stop his truck on the shoulder, and he got out to take a rest. The mist was then replaced by an intensely vivid light which all but blinded him, and, when he opened his eyes again, he beheld, on a pasturage and about at a 100 metres from him, what he at first took to be an aeroplane, but which turned out to be a large oblong machine, opaque in colour, with a rim on the upper part and wide projections in the under part.

Occupants

"He said: 'I saw three of them come out . . . they were like men, but with very broad shoulders and angular forms, and they walked with difficulty, as though suffering from lack of air (altitude sickness). Their faces looked like Chinese or Mongols, but with sharper features. I noticed this only when we were nearer to each other . . . I stood there frozen, because there can't be, anywhere in the world, people like that, with such enormous shoulders. I wasn't even able to think . . .'

" 'Couldn't it have been a hallucination?' I asked.

" 'No, no . . . I was well awake,' he replied. 'They were of flesh and bone. One of them touched me and, without knowing why, I did the same to him. He took

me by the elbow, as though it were a greeting. They spoke to me, all three of them at once. I was scared. They talked a strange language, but I managed to understand that I should not be afraid of them, that there was nothing wrong with their machine, and something about the distant lights and the highway. That's all. Then one of them extracted from his breast a plaque with two shining symbols on it, which he showed me.'

"As for the rest, Bracamonte, who hesitated quite a bit before giving us his name, said that he was at present unable to remember anything, but he was able to reproduce on a piece of paper, somewhat crudely and nervously, the strange symbols.[3] Other persons are now stating that they saw strange lights and heard weird humming noises that same night."

This case from Luján is still under investigation.

* * * * *

The second of our reports is taken from *Esquel*, a newspaper published in Esquel, in the Province of Chubut, Argentina, the edition being that for March 24, 1972.

In a previous report readers were introduced to Señor Dante Cafferatta, president of the Group of Observers of Space Phenomena, who is at present living in Esquel—a number of eyewitness accounts of singular interest had been gleaned from him. This is one of them.

Señor Martínez

" 'One of the most fascinating experiences I have had in the years that I have been investigating UFOs,' said Cafferatta, 'was meeting Martínez,[4] who has been through everything imaginable.

" 'Martínez was an illiterate, who was living at that time in Monte Grande, in the Province of Buenos Aires, and one fine day he sees a flying saucer . . .

" 'Great was his terror, and all he was able to say to two small beings that descended from the machine was: "*What do you want?*" '

"*Don't be afraid*," was the reply. "*We only want to talk to you.*"

" 'From that time onwards, Martínez was transformed into a totally different person. In less than six months he learnt to read and write, [5] and reached an educational level such as can be acquired after completing a secondary course of studies; he learnt to do complex algebraical calculations with entire facility and, what is most notable of all, to maintain easy contact with *them* . . . the beings from Beyond.[6]

" 'There is proof of this, in what once happened to me personally.

" 'On a certain occasion I told Martínez that a friend of mind named Duarte had a daughter who was gravely ill. The child had been born with a deformity of the digestive system, and there was no connexion between the oesophagous and the stomach. She was fed through a tube, while, in the meantime, they were hoping for her to grow strong enough for them to operate and try to make a union. But the little girl was getting worse daily.

" 'Martínez gave me a look and said: "*Let them put her in the Children's Hospital and worry no more about it.*"

" 'She was put into the hospital, and the doctors got ready to operate. When the operation had started, the chief surgeon had the sensation—as he admitted later—as though someone were dictating to him the steps he should take, and his hands were moving in an almost automatic fashion. A few hours later the little girl was taking a soft drink, and before many days were past she returned home completely cured.'

Señor Aroni

" 'Martínez was engaged to a girl whose father, a very powerful man physically, and a great lover of sport and the open air life, found himself prostrate after a serious heart attack.

" 'The moment came when, as they were discussing the situation, in the bosom of the family, Martínez said to his future father-in-law: "*Sr. Aroni, you are going to feel very ill, very uncomfortable, for a week. Then I shall come to you and you will be cured.*"

" 'On the eighth day after that, Martínez appeared at the house and said to the sick man: "*Come. Let us go out into the patio.*" When they had got out there, he came and stood beside the patient, and the latter felt as though his whole body was being shaken by an electrical discharge.[7] This electrical charge continued to be felt for some minutes, and in the meantime Martínez urged Aroni to look upwards, telling him again and again not to be afraid.

" ' "*What can you see?*" asked Martínez.

" ' "*Nothing*" said Aroni.

" ' "*Take a good look!*" replied Martínez.

" 'Then the patient saw, but far, far away, a shining disc which seemed to emit a very special gleam.

" 'Shortly after that, an electrocardiogram was taken, and, to the astonishment of the cardiologist, Aroni seemed entirely as though he had never suffered a heart attack at all.'

The film

" 'If all this seems a bit extraordinary,' said Cafferatta, 'it can however easily be corroborated since all the parties involved in it are alive. The most fantastic thing of all however is the business of the film.

" 'At the invitation of Padre Reyna, director of the Adhara Observatory and the greatest authority[8] on UFOs in this country, I was able to be present, along with ten journalists, at the showing of a film taken inside a flying saucer, and in which Martínez could clearly be seen inside the craft. It seems unbelievable, but I saw it.

" 'The most important features of that film are as follows: as it starts, it seems as though you are inside a car, but what at once catches the attention is the colour. It is such a strange colour—in between reddish and brown—I have never seen anything like it on earth. In the film you can clearly see planets, and then flying devices, flying about just like conventional aeroplanes, but I, who am myself a civilian pilot, can guarantee that they had some resemblance to aeroplanes and that is all. Their structure was completely different, and their wings had some resemblance to the Delta type of wing, so as to permit great speeds.

" 'You might also ask whether some portion of the film might not perhaps have been *drawn*. But I can assure you that trickery would have been impossible, as it could have been detected quite easily.

" 'The projection of the film lasted roughly about two minutes, and the impression that it gives is something that no words will describe.

" 'Unfortunately the film was destroyed by Martínez, goodness only knows for what strange or important reason.'"

* * * * *

Report number 3 appeared in *Sur Argentino*, a newspaper published in Neuquén, Argentina, on Saturday, March 25, 1972. Here are extracts from the article:

Extraterrestrial beings?

"The present is just the right moment to explain . . . an event whose involuntary protagonist was in fact a resident of our State Capital, a man of the name of Franklin Altamirano . . . who has considerable connexions in Neuquén and who is regarded by us as a perfectly normal person, despite the interpretation of certain events and certain circumstances that otherwise might be labelled as absurd, indeed even ridiculous, were it not precisely for that high degree of seriousness which we presume to underlie the statements and descriptions given to us.

"Before entering upon the details of the story, and visiting in the company of Sr. Altamirano the places where the 'event' occurred, we wanted to know why he had kept silent for so long about an episode of such a nature . . . He replied as follows: 'I did not make any of this public because I feared the jeers of those who, ignorant of the true meaning of such apparitions, would consider me to be mad or think I had been seeing visions.'

From sketch of the three entities by Kigne Sanchez Vera, staff artist of *"Sur Argentino."*

Near Altas Bardas

"Sr. Franklin Altamirano is a man who has a very good grasp of what he is talking about, has a sense of responsibility, and does not seem bent on creating strange and fanciful stories. 'The fact is.' he said, 'that roughly somewhere around the middle of February of last year (1971), I had gone out of town to test my car, a Ford *Falcon*, at a place called Altas Bardas, just outside of Neuquén. It was about 2.00 p.m.

" 'I was going along the old road, the one that used to be taken for going to Centenario. Just as I was driving along one of the tracks leading to the place called Terrón de Azúcar, I saw that there were three people coming along the track towards me. In view of the time of the day and the road I was on, there was no reason to think there was anything strange about this. But as I got nearer to the people (well, anyway, I *thought* they were people) I realized that they weren't walking or behaving like normal human beings; that is to say, I understood that there was something strange about them, both in their clothing and in the way they were behaving, and their height, and the strange phosphorescence which their eyes seemed to emit.

" 'When I saw that they had not the least intention of stepping off the road—and indeed I even think they had not noticed the presence of the car—or at any rate they regarded it as of no importance (and this when I had reached a point only a mere distance of ten metres or so from them) I decided to turn round, by running off the road, and return whence I had come. You may well imagine the impression that my encounter with these unknown beings produced on me. When I was back in town again I told my friends about the *apparitions*. My friends, Quesada, Bouza, and Juan Schell can all vouch for what I am saying.

" 'Thus, while we were discussing whether we should go back there and try to find out whether what I had seen was reality or figment, much of the afternoon had passed. But I myself was sure that I had seen the beings, so I went back there alone. I was unable to find any footprints, the ground there being very stony so that it is impossible to make out footprints on it.

" 'Three days later, I again went back to the spot to convince myself that I was not mistaken and had not seen a vision. *And I proved it. For there, walking along the same road, but in the opposite direction to the first occasion, was one of those beings that I will be so bold as to dare call extraterrestrial!*

" 'My intention was to advance to meet him and even to invite him to get into the car so that I could have a close view of him. But, I don't know whether my courage failed me. or whether I finally came to have my doubts as to the consequences of such a decision. That I did see those strange and weird beings I have not the slightest doubt.'

"Such is the account given by Señor Franklin Altamirano regarding the strange apparitions of unknown

World round-up

of news and comment about recent sightings

ENGLAND

Dog affected by "electric bulb" UFO

The *Northern Daily Mail* of Hartlepool carried the following story in its edition for June 9, 1972—

"A mysterious 'flying electric light bulb' puzzled Wingate residents last night. For shortly after 10.30 p.m. an unidentified flying object brought people out of their homes, and caused motorists to halt as it lit up the night sky. One eyewitness, Mr. James Anderson, of Lake View, Wingate, told the Mail today: 'I was driving down through Wingate when the car in front of me pulled up in the middle of the road. The people jumped out and looked up at the sky.

" 'There was a brilliant light in the sky—like an electric light bulb. There was a terrific noise with it.

" 'It seemed to fly along, then it stopped for two or three seconds, and then it shot up vertically at great speed.

" 'I've never believed in flying saucers and that sort of thing before, but now I don't know.

" 'My wife Rita, who was in the car with me, was terrified.'

"Other people heard the noise as far away as Peterlee. One said: 'It was very loud, and my dog went mad, I thought it was an aircraft.'

"Another motorist who saw the 'light bulb' was Mr. Richard Roberts, of Roberts Tours (Wingate) Ltd., who was driving home with his two sons from the Fir Tree Inn. He said: 'It came from the west towards the east coast. We thought it was a rocket at first. It seemed to hover for a few seconds and then it did a vertical climb. It had a hell of a rumble with it.

" 'It was like a brilliant spinning light, with a centre and a sort of flare around it. It disappeared upwards in a flash, and must have been travelling faster than sound. Quite a few people stopped to watch it.' "

Parachute-shaped object

In the *Leicester Mercury* of May 16, 1972, we read how—

"Kirby Muxloe had a strange visitation last night—according to retired nurse Mrs. Florence Freestone, who lives at 3, Cherry Tree Avenue. She saw an unidentified flying object, like a car headlamp in the shape of an umbrella with something attached to it.

"She watched the glowing image for about 10 minutes around 10.55 p.m. It looked like a burning parachute, she said, but remained stationary until covered by clouds. It was positioned near the moon.

"Mrs. Freestone wrote down what she saw and drew a diagram.

"Leicester county police said today

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beings. He assures us that his friends testify to it. We ourselves are able neither to underwrite nor to contradict his views. We take them simply as one more report; as a piece of news that must of necessity find a vehicle in the press if it is to be disseminated."

* * * * *

Finally, here is a report taken from *La Crónica* (Buenos Aires) of April 16, 1972.

UFO witnesses suffer headaches

"People who saw a UFO land on la playa de Buenos Aires, a Peruvian beach some kilometres from the city of Trujillo, are suffering from strange headaches, according to the evening paper *Última Hora*. The flying saucer was so close to the eyewitnesses that Josefa Gayoso de Iparraguirre and her two sons, Germán and César, almost touched it.

"The eyewitnesses said that the saucer had the shape of a bowl upside down. Other people have remained affected by the powerful luminosity given out by the UFO, but some of them have had their eyesight seriously impaired."

* * * * *

Footnotes and Comments by Gordon Creighton

[1] Luján lies due west of Buenos Aires.

[2] Olavarría, as readers will recall, has already figured in two reports, namely that of the case of the boy Oscar Iriart (FSR, September/October 1968, p. 26), and that of the flying entities seen on the El Carmen farm (FSR, March/April 1970, p. 26).

[3] It seems that the newspaper did not reproduce these symbols in its report.

[4] One of the more maddening facts about UFO investigation is that one so seldom ever hears again of individuals mentioned in reports. It is a pleasure, therefore, to record that this Señor Martínez is quite certainly the same Felipe Martínez who claimed many strange experiences with UFO entities in 1949, 1951, and 1965, and regarding whom I gave a résumé in Case No. 44 of "The Humanoids In Latin America" (Chapter IV of FSR's book *The Humanoids* (Neville Spearman, London, and Henry Regnery, Chicago).

[5] Everyone is now familiar with the claims made as to both harmful and healing effects wrought by UFOs, but so far as I know little attention has yet been paid to claims that they have also been responsible for sudden changes in human *intelligence*. Among the many hundreds of South American UFO reports from the altogether astonishing year 1965 which I have in my files, and which will eventually be published, there is one extraordinary report from Mexico to the effect that many children living in areas of that country where there had recently been great UFO activity had suddenly developed high I.Qs. I think we should watch very carefully indeed for evidence that this type of "Midwich Cuckoo" effect is indeed occurring. If such reports are true they show very clearly how, at a crisis point in the development of our species, benevolent beings from the Cosmic Hierarchy—if it exists—might bring about a rapid mutation in our mental capacities. Such a rapid leap would be the very opposite of the slow process of *sorites* recently discussed by Aimé Michel in his delightful *Project Dick!* (FSR, January/February 1972).

[6] It must not be assumed that FSR promises any guarantee as to the accuracy of any of the statements of Sr. Martínez. The earliest reports (1949-65) described this gentleman as a *shopkeeper*, and we now learn that he was an *illiterate* one too.

[7] There is overwhelming evidence that many patients experience this sort of "electrical current" when undergoing treatment by a spiritual healer.

[8] It will be for investigators in Argentina to confirm whether Father Reyna is indeed their *doyen*.

they had no reports of any UFOs. A spokesman said there was a lot of cloud about and this could produce strange shapes."

Mystery animal tracks

The *Southern Evening Echo* of February 12, 1972, was the source of the following item:

"The mysterious tracks of a two-footed animal, similar to those found in the garden of Mrs. H. P. Short, of Nutwood, Tatchbury Lane, Winsor, have been reported by several people, including a Cadnam resident.

"Tracks have also been seen by two of Mrs. Short's neighbours.

"In each case the tracks run close to the house. They were evenly spaced but were left by only two paws.

"Similar tracks were also reported to Mrs. Short by Mrs. J. A. Marshall, of The Cottage, Romsey Road, Cadnam, who noticed them during the recent snow.

"Mrs. Short, whose father once kept one of the largest private zoos of British fauna in the country, has sent photographs of the tracks to a friend of her father's, Dr. Maurice Burton, head of the Natural History Museum, in the hope that he can identify them.

"Mrs. Short said: 'I have been brought up with all kinds of animals but I have never seen anything like this in my life.' "

Credit: **Peter J. Kelly** of Hythe, near Southampton.

Odd lights over the Wash

Here is an item of interest from the *Leicester Mercury* of October 30, 1971 —another of those irritating occasions when a reasonable report is spoiled by lack of precise data as to exact time or date.

"Wildfowler Terry Walker, of Anstey, is puzzled about an eerie sighting of two strange lights with an odd behaviour pattern while following his sport on Buttewick Marsh, a tract of salt marsh on the north shore of the Wash.

" 'There were five of us when we had this strange experience,' said Terry, who works in British United Shoe Machinery Company's Lasting Department.

" 'We had spent most of the day on the marsh and were walking off after darkness had fallen. The evening flight had not materialised, probably because it was a clear, still, cold, cloudless night.

" 'When we reached the sea wall, we stopped for a breather and I thought I saw a red light drop on to the marsh about a mile away. As I stared at it, one of my colleagues asked what I had seen. He confirmed my sighting and we both likened it to a red distress flare.

" 'The marshes can be dangerous especially after dark—and as the tide was rising, we wondered if there was a fellow wildfowler or a small boat in distress. We fired four shots in the air at two-second intervals and flashed a torch towards the origin of the light, this being normal procedure for assistance recognition.

" 'No reply was received, but about four minutes later a light appeared and seemed to bounce across the marsh. It was pillar-box red and appeared from different places. It approached us, then receded, the jumps appearing to be about 100 yards long and about 50 to 100 feet high.

" 'We watched the phenomena for about five minutes, and then a second light caught our eyes. This was a bright white light about twice the size of a star which appeared at a 60-degree angle to the ground to the south-west.

" 'It was against a background of stars and moving independently of them in a rectangular pattern, with an occasional waver. It always finished on the same point and set off again at right angles to its former course.

" 'We sat watching both of these lights for about 15 minutes, and having decided that the red light was not a wildfowler in distress, we decided to report the sighting to Port of Boston authority.

" 'On our way there we watched the light in the sky for a further ten minutes. The Port Authority office confirmed that there had been no reports of vessels in distress, and we have never had an explanation or seen anything similar since.

" 'Jack o' Lanterns or Will o' the Wisps—pockets of inflammable marsh gas exploding—have been suggested as an explanation for the red lights moving across the marsh, but what about the bright white light?

" 'Were they unconnected or not? None of us believe in psychic phenomena or in UFO's, but it certainly makes one think . . . incidentally we had not been overdoing the "something to keep the cold out," although we remedied the situation after seeing all this.' "

Credit: **Geoffrey Coxon** of Higham-on-the-Hill, Warwicks.

INDIA

One from the past

The following account has come to us orally from one of the senior officers of the Indian Air Force, who is a personal friend of a director of FSR. (We do not propose to embarrass the officer—or to please our anonymous Ph.D. correspondent in Dallas, Texas —by revealing the officer's identity.)

The case occurred in 1953, and concerns the sighting of a large unidentified cigar-shaped object stationary over Delhi. Our informant adds that, so far as he is aware, this is the only report yet recorded of a cigar-shaped object over India.

Two De Havilland *Vampires* of the Indian Air Force were sent up to investigate the intruder. Our informant knew the pilot of one of these two aircraft, and subsequently had the account directly from him. He also discussed the case with the then Officer Commanding, Indian Air Force.

What the pilot told our informant is of great interest. He said that when he had approached the mystery object and was right beneath it, he was baffled to find that it had suddenly vanished from that position and was now on the other side of him, beneath him. This process went on for some time, the object literally "running rings around his machine" and appearing now here, now there, until at last, utterly discouraged, he broke off the investigation and returned to base.

SPAIN

Another Fátima?

From the columns of the *Sunday Express* for June 4, 1972, we take the following story signed by reporter Sally Brompton—

"In a Spanish mountain-top village a group of British pilgrims gazed above them in awe.

"The evening sun seemed to be surrounded by an aura of colours, spinning and pulsating in the sky.

"Forty men and women in the party are certain they saw a miracle. The group, mostly strangers to each other, had travelled to the tiny village of Garabandal in Northern Spain where, in 1961, four village children had claimed to have seen the Virgin Mary and the baby Jesus.

"One of the British pilgrims, Mrs. Gwendoline Hurndall, a night sister at St. Joseph's Hospital, Hackney, East London, said yesterday: 'We found we could stare at the sun without sunglasses. The outline of a cross had been seen and I just saw a part of it before it vanished.

" 'Then the sun began to spin like a Catherine-wheel, first one way and then the other. Then it started to jump like a yoyo for a few minutes before going back to its spinning again.'

"Another of the pilgrims, Miss Marina Foley, who works in a chemist's shop in Holborn, London, said: 'The sun looked like a flat, white disc and it was spinning in a clockwise direction and pulsating to and fro.'

"But a psychiatrist said: 'People who have travelled hundreds of miles on a

pilgrimage tend to have a sense of expectation. In a highly emotional state of mind anything could happen.

" 'Another explanation could be that staring straight at the sun can fatigue the optic nerve and cause illusions.'

"Dr. Alan Hunter, acting director of the Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux, Sussex, said: 'We take photographs of the sun every day and would certainly have noticed if anything unusual had happened.' "

[*We are grateful to the many readers who drew our attention to this report.*

It is conceivable that Dr. Hunter, or his colleagues, take their daily photographs of the sun from Garabandal in Northern Spain, in which case one would value their comments on the Fátima-like phenomenon reported by people in that district. *Anyone who lives in South-Eastern England, and not too far from Herstmonceux during this wretched summer, will fully appreciate the need for such a deployment of equipment. It is more likely however that the Royal Observatory send their cameras way above the seemingly perpetual cloud-cover over England, or have their photographs taken at Cape Town, or somewhere similar. But these places are all a long way from Garabandal*—EDITOR.]

NEW ZEALAND

Holes and circles again

A correspondent, **W. H. Preston-Thomas** of Wellington, has sent the following short report, dated June 13, 1972:

"Our UFO group here, C.A.P.R.—Civilian Aerial Phenomena Research—has recently been investigating a strange happening on a farm in the 'King Country.' One night in a field near the farmhouse, a hole 9 inches wide and 15 feet deep was 'bored.' The sides of the hole were smooth, with traces of 'rifling.' The hole was in one corner of an enclosed field, but no marks of any machinery, and the fences all intact. It is a wild part with only dirt roads near the house, and no earthly machinery could bore a hole like that with no noise, leave no marks, or even get there over those roads!

"But I expect you've heard all about it? One of our chaps is up in the same district at present investigating another 'circle' appearance.

"Will send you any precise information if I can get it."

[*Good! We will be pleased to receive it*—EDITOR.]

Lichfield circle

The following is a *New Zealand Press Association* report, dated June 2, 1972, and emanating from Hamilton:

"Several Tokoroa farmers, puzzled by what they believe are frequent visits from unidentified flying objects, have found another mysterious circular patch of bare earth.

"This patch, the third found in the area in three months, was found on Mr. K. S. Cox's farm at Lichfield, six miles north of Tokoroa.

"Mr. White said that he did not think weedicide, grass grub or fungi could have caused the patch."

Credit: **W. H. Preston-Thomas.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

North Carolina UFO seen by police

We came across the following account in *The Royal Gazette* of Bermuda, the issue being that for March 16, 1972. The report (UPI) is datelined Newton, North Carolina, Wednesday (March 16)—

"Police officers in three towns in Catawba County reported seeing an unidentified flying object which hovered, circled, and flew silently at great speed early today.

"Witnesses said the object was round and gave off a bright, reflecting greenish-blue light that 'blipped like an electro-cardiogram.'

" 'It was faster than a plane,' said Sgt. M. L. Moore of the Newton Police force, who spotted the object about 12.30 a.m. 'It went across at a heck of a speed. It was a weird thing, I tell you.'

"Municipal Police in Hickory and Maideno, south of Newton, and two deputy sheriff patrol cars also reported sighting the mysterious object.

"Newton Police Chief J. D. Kirkman did not see the object, but said it apparently was the same thing seen on an earlier occasion by another officer.

" 'One of our officers, Paul Burgess, has seen it before—and he's been here two years,' Kirkman said, 'It's the same thing all right. They compared notes and it's the same thing. It's really weird.'

" 'It came to a sudden stop over the business district and began moving in a slow up-and-down motion just like it was suspended in air,' Moore said. 'In a few minutes it moved on in a south-west direction.' "

WALES

Policeman spots Ogmore UFO

Mr. J. Eveleigh drew our attention to a report in the *South Wales Echo* of June 12, 1972, and a few days later we obtained a more detailed report of the incident from the *Western Mail* of June 13, 1972. In both reports the date is quoted as "last night" which, we can only assume, was June 11:

"The mystery of an unidentified flying object seen drifting over a Glamorgan valley village and which frightened sheep and birds was still unsolved last night.

"Police checks with RAF and airport authorities failed to throw any light on the incident which was reported late on Sunday night.

"The sighting was made over the Ogmore Valley by Blackmill village Constable David Harris and his father-in-law, Mr. Alexander Anderson, aged 57, a retired miner from Maesteg.

"They were out walking Constable Harris's brown spaniel Judy shortly before midnight when they saw the object 'floating' across Llangeinor Mountain and then disappear over the treetops.

"It was travelling from west to east. They described it as being about 30 feet long and tubular in shape. There were white lights at the front and back but no wings. It was less than 100 feet above the ground.

"Mr. Anderson said, 'It was a beautiful, clear night and no noise. There was no traffic about. Suddenly, we looked up, and there it was. At first we thought it might be a shooting star.

" 'We watched it in silence for about a minute before it disappeared behind the trees. We just couldn't make it out. There was this dark, tubular shape with lights at both ends.'

"Meanwhile, a few hundred yards away on the other side of the village a smallholder, Mr. Chris John, was awakened by bleating sheep and bird cries.

" 'I am a very light sleeper, and, just before midnight, I was woken up by sheep bleating in a field behind the house. I first thought it was the dogs, and I dashed to the window. It was a beautiful night, and I saw the sheep tearing up the field and into their shed.

" 'They were very frightened, but there were no dogs about. Then the birds started up. It was all very queer whatever it was.' "

Credit: **John Eveleigh** of Rumney, Cardiff.

STOP PRESS

South Africa: Farmer and Police fire shots at UFO

The following item is included at the last minute. Our account is taken from *The Star*, Johannesburg, South Africa, of June 27, 1972, and we are indebted to **Michael Imber** of Pretoria for sending it. The item is the first of many news cuttings—and whole newspapers!—that have reached the Editor, and it is obvious that the event has had quite

continued on page 27

More News on Aladino Felix —Alias Dino Kraspedon

Gordon Creighton

IN my article *Follow-Up on the Morro do Vintém Mystery*,* I mentioned the strange case of Aladino Félix, author of *My Contact with Flying Saucers*, and the fabulous saga of his threat to bring in the "Venusians" as allies against the wicked Brazilian authorities who had interfered with his terroristic activities.

In a further report about this man from Dr. Walter Buhler, we learn that Aladino Félix was once in a seminary for priests, and has the reputation of being very intelligent, with a strong personality and a decided egocentric drive. Dr. Buhler says he came under some undesirable political influences and was probably manipulated into becoming the head of a considerable terrorist gang who carried out a great number of bomb outrages, armed bank robberies, thefts of dynamite, and numerous acts of terrorism which led to the loss of at least one human life† and for which, on March 30, 1971, Aladino Félix was given a prison sentence of five years by the Permanent Council of Justice of the 2nd Auditory of the 2nd Military District (São Paulo).

According to the *Correio da Manhã* of January 15, 1972, also forwarded to us by Dr. Buhler, we now learn however that the Higher Military Court has reduced the sentence to only eight months in prison. This leniency, it seems, derives from the fact that several Government Ministers had voted for a reduction of the sentence. One of the Ministers suggested however that such reduction *be conditional on the transfer of Aladino Félix to a house of custody for treatment*. In view of the vast amount of violent crime involved, this fresh development can surely only mean that there are very good grounds for concluding that Aladino Félix is in a mentally disturbed state.

As readers will recall, he had announced that he was calling in the "Venusians" to assist him in his war against society. We have not heard however how the "Venusians" have responded, and whether any of them have arrived to join in the fray. Unquestionably, if one can judge by the temperatures which our scientists claim to have detected on Venus, that planet certainly ought to offer excellent accommodation for even the most sulphurous of MIB Gentry.

I too am incensed—at the current rise in the cost of living—and I am wondering whether the "Ganymedians" can perhaps help?

All in all, the case of Aladino Félix is interesting, and possibly very important. It should be studied in conjunction with the books and articles of John Keel.

Notes

* FSR, July/August 1971.

† Another remarkable seminarian, an idealist with great intelligence, a strong personality, and a vast egocentric drive, who subsequently also became a highly successful bank-robber and terrorist, was one Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, alias *Stalin*, whose victims numbered not one

(*continued on page* 28)

STOP PRESS—contd.

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an impact in the Republic. It is proposed to deal with the affair, and other reports from South Africa, in an article in *FSR Case Histories* Supplement 11:

"Fort Beaufort.—Police and a farmer yesterday [June 26, 1972] fired shots at a mysterious unidentified flying object near here. The UFO, which appeared on the farm Braeside owned by Mr. Bennie Smith, about 15km from town, first appeared as a ball of fire 1 metre in diameter. It was reported to have changed colour frequently.

"The first person to see it was a farm labourer, at about 8 am.

"He saw a large ball of fire hovering at tree-top height.

"He called the farmer, Mr Smith, who fired unsuccessfully at the object with a .303 rifle. But it kept moving from behind one tree to another. The object kept changing colour—from red to green, yellow to white—and Mr Smith called the police.

"The station commander, Warrant Officer P. R. van Rensburg, and Sergeant P. C. Kitching, arrived at the farm at 9 am.

" 'After both Mr Smith and Sergeant Kitching had fired a couple of shots, we saw a round, black shiny object emerge from behind the trees,' Warrant Officer Van Rensburg said.

" 'It would slowly disappear from sight and then reappear. Shots fired had no effect, but when anyone approached, it would move out of sight.'

"Mr Smith moved into thick bush and fired two shots from close range. After noticing a circle of fist-like imprints on the sand, he said the object made a whirring sound and disappeared in the direction of Fordyce Bush, an undeveloped and uninhabited area.

"According to the Fort Beaufort police, no further reports have been received.

"Warrant Officer Van Rensburg said he had never encountered anything like it before, and could offer no suggestion as to its identity.—Sapa."

What a way to deal with the unknown: shoot first, ask questions afterwards!—EDITOR.

THE INCREDIBLE FORT BEAUFORT AFFAIR (see STOP PRESS above) is dealt with in full in **FSR CASE HISTORIES Supplement 11** (due out shortly. Here is the story of a great new UFO classic in 1972. Read the story of the public and press furore, the strange developments, the police and scientific investigations and statements, further reported appearances of the UFO and intriguing new mysteries. Be sure to order your copy in good time if you do not already subscribe. Price 24p.

but (so we are informed by such competent authorities as Comrade Khrushchev and Soviet atomic physicist Professor Dmitri Sakharov) in the neighbourhood of twenty millions. One inevitably wonders whether Uncle Joe and Aladino Félix were not products of the same "finishing school"?

There does not appear to be any record of Stalin's ever having claimed that he had friends and pals in "Outer Space", but those were slightly different times from ours, and perhaps the Gentry had not at that time hit upon the brilliant idea of palming themselves off as "Cosmic Brothers" who have come from afar to visit and help Mankind. This probably did not begin until the early 1950s. It would be interesting if someone who has the leisure for such research could go through the reports and see whether anybody had ever claimed, prior to 1952 or thereabouts, that he had had converse with "a man from another planet." What does seem certain, at any rate, is that, during the American Visitation of 1897 for example, not one of the entities allegedly met told any American that he was from another planet, and not a single American is reported in the press of the time as having thought there was anything "interplanetary" about the whole affair.

MAIL BAG

Correspondence is invited from our readers, but they are asked to keep their letters short. Unless letters give the sender's full name and address (not necessarily for publication) they cannot be considered. The Editor would like to remind correspondents that it is not always possible to acknowledge every letter personally, so he takes this opportunity of thanking all who write to him.

The Piri-Reis map

Dear Sir,—I was appalled to read the article in March/April FSR by Dr. P. C. W. Davies. In it he completely ignores the book by Professor C. H. Hapgood, "Maps of the Ancient Sea Kings" published by Chilton Books. This book gives a long and detailed account of the Piri Reis map of 1513 along with numerous other portolan maps.

I will refer only to Antarctica and point out that in Professor Hapgood's book eight features on the Piri Reis map can be identified on a modern sub-glacial map with less than one degree longitude error. Dr. Davies will appreciate that longitude could not be determined accurately until the development of the chronometer 250 years later and also that the sub-glacial outline of Antarctica was not discovered until 1949.

I must assume that Dr. Davies is not aware of Professor Hapgood's book and I suggest that he reads it and considers its relevance to his article. Since I work in The Queen's University of Belfast I'm sure that if Dr. Davies has difficulty in obtaining a copy he will let me know and I shall arrange to let him borrow my copy on inter-library loan.

In conclusion I hope you will be able to devote space in FSR to correct what I believe to be an erroneous impression of the Piri Reis map created by Dr. Davies. I also offer my sincere congratulations on your excellent journal and wish it every success.

Yours truly,
W. J. Swindall,

"Jiri," Ballyaughlis, Lisburn,
N. Ireland.
June 13, 1972.

From Aimé Michel

Dear Sir,—I see from FSR Vol. 18, No. 2 (page iii), that I am "the leading and most respected researcher in the world." Which proves irrefutably of course that FSR is the leading and most respected review in the world.

Unfortunately, people are nasty: you can tell them till you are blue in the face that you are the leading and most respected researcher in the world, and they don't believe you. They say: "Well, what about me then?"

They all want to be "the leading and most respected in the world," when in fact this title belongs only to you and me (and, of course, especially *me*).

It reminds me of the time when I was a University student, and my friend the poet Louis Le Cunff had founded a newspaper called *The A*. This paper, Le Cunff always emphasised, was indisputably the first in the world as regards alphabetical order. And yet it was a failure, which is good confirmation of the fact that people are mean, and that it is no good trying to teach them who is No. 1.

Yours sincerely,
Aimé Michel.

Light on Lima

Dear Sir,—This refers to a letter from Mr. Vicente Juan Ballester Olmos dated July 5, 1971, which appeared in the September/October issue of your Review. The letter requested information on an occupant report near Lima, Peru, in September of 1968.

The undersigned, together with other APRO investigators, personally visited the area. After talks with local police and fishermen it was determined that no such incident as reported had taken place. I might add that the story originated in one of Lima's less reliable newspapers.

Yours sincerely,
Richard Greenwell,
Assistant Director, Aerial Phenomena Research Organisation (APRO), 3910 East Kleindale Road, Tucson, Arizona 85712, USA.

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Preparation of a catalogue of Type 1 cases in Britain

Dear Sir,—As readers will recall, in their study of Iberian type 1 reports 9 (published in the FSR Special Issue No. 4) Dr. Vallée and Sr. Ballester deplored the lack of studies of Type 1 reports in Great Britain (as well as in other areas).

In an effort to remedy this situation, in co-operation with Dr. Vallée, a catalogue of Type 1 reports in the British Isles is being prepared on the lines of the "Magonia" and "Iberian" catalogues. Already a sample of over 200 such cases has been obtained, largely from published ufological sources. The total number of such reports may be larger, and the purpose of this letter is to appeal to readers to supply **full details** of all such reports in personal or society files, results of investigations and re-investigations of reports, details of new reports as they arrive, and details of reports published in newspapers, journals prior to 1969 other than FSR, or low distribution journals. Respondents may be assured that all such cases will be gratefully received.

For the purposes of the catalogue Type 1 reports are, provisionally, designated as:

(a) Reports involving objects on the ground with or without "occupants";
(b) Reports involving objects observed at an altitude of 100ft. (30m.) or less, or described as being at treetop or rooftop height;
(c) Reports involving objects at higher altitude where "occupants" have been observed;
(d) All reports of "occupants", "humanoids", "aliens", "spacemen" etc., whether involving objects or not;
(e) Reports of objects entering or leaving bodies of water in a controlled manner.

In view of research by Mr. Alan Sharp, it has been decided not to include reports of ground effects not involving reports of objects.

Reports should, if possible, give exact date, time, location and witness's name. Requests for anonymity will be honoured in published reports. It is hoped that ufologists will publish details of cases they investigate in *Flying Saucer Review* and *FSR Case Histories*.

The reason why I was not "forthcoming" about the classification of UFO books in libraries,* is simply that I found in my first draft letter it took up too much space and was very boring. Basically books of the Von Däniken type can be classified either as historical mysteries, or as religious phenomena interpreted as extra-terrestrial visitation. The problems of classification and whether works should be classified by subject or discipline has been the subject of controversy among classifiers for a hundred years.

Yours faithfully,

Peter Rogerson,
8 Braddon Avenue, Urmston,
Manchester, M31 1UE.
May 21, 1972.

* *This is a reference to a letter from the correspondent which appeared in FSR, Vol. 17, No. 00*—EDITOR.

Computing distances of UFOs observed

Dear Editor,—Recently I developed a computer programme to find the distance of a UFO from the observer during a sighting. I had heard that the November/December 1969 issue of FSR had an article containing a sketch and some calculations made of a sighting, so, in order to test my programme, I borrowed that issue from a friend.

The article was entitled "Flying Saucer over Cluj, Romania" and was written by Florin Gheorghita. It concerned three photographs that had been taken of an object which the witness estimated to be 1,000 to 1,200 metres distant and 30 metres in diameter. Using the photos and the sighter's estimation of distance the author calculated that the object had a diameter of between 32 and 38 metres.

The article did not contain the specific information that I needed so I could not use it. I did notice, however, that the author's calculations were incorrect so I wrote another programme to find the actual values. I found that if the distance of the object was between 1,000 and 1,200 metres then its diameter was between 42 and 50 metres.

While it is true that this mistake does not change any aspects of the case, two points need to be made: (1) For a sceptic this is lethal ammunition and (2) Should UFO research ever get beyond the ridiculous stage it is quite probable that mistakes such as this could affect the analysis of a UFO report.

I will be happy to analyse any UFO report that someone may have for its mathematical reliability or to supply any missing distance or dimension measurement. Anyone can reach me at the address given below.

Yours sincerely,

David Keilbarth,
2843 Guilford Land, Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma 73120, USA.
April 30, 1972.

About a lightning calculator

Dear Sir,—I am writing this because M. Aimé Michel requested further information on lightning calculators. The following article is an excellent example, conducted by an authority in this field, and I hope M. Michel finds it of some use:

I. Hunter: "An Exceptional Talent for Calculative Thinking." *British Journal of Psychology*, 1962, Vol. 53, No. 3, pp. 243-258.

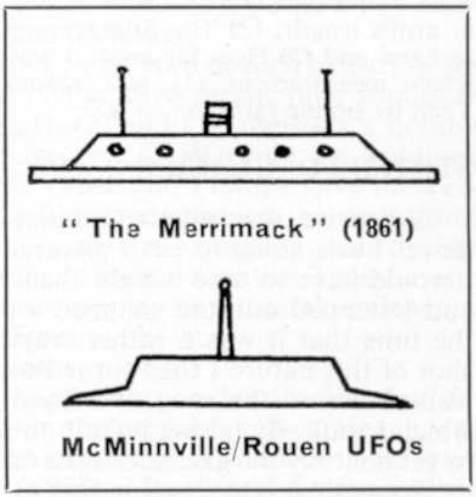
It concerns Professor Alexander Aitkin, F.R.S.

Yours truly,

I. Jones,
67 Stephens Road, Walmley,
Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Comparison

Dear Sir,—With reference to Mr. Clifford's letter in the January/February 1972 issue concerning the McMinnville/Rouen UFOs I would like to point out the sighting of a



similar object over Michigan in 1904 (*Mysteries of the Skies*, by Lore and Deneault, p. 93).

According to the 1st witness "It had a sort of thick mast sticking up from the centre . . ." And the 2nd witness said "Its shape reminded me of pictures of the Confederate gunboat Merrimac" (Fig. 1).

Figure 1:
The Merrimack (1861)
Figure 2:
McMinnville/Rouen UFO

Now if Merrimack's funnel is substituted for the "Thick Mast" described, the resemblance of the 1904 UFO with those seen at McMinnville and Rouen is remarkable.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. Woloniecki,
Washington Street,
Bradford, Yorkshire.

Help needed

Dear Sir,—I intend to write a book about Flying Saucers and their sightings in England, mainly in the southern counties Hampshire, Wiltshire, Dorset etc.

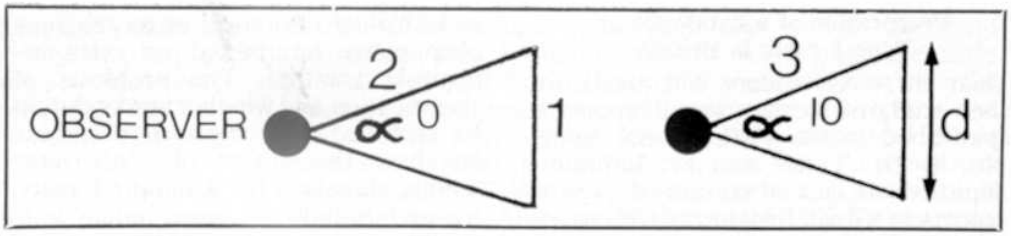
Just now I lack such details as eye-witnesses' statements, diagrams and general information. I would like to appeal, through FSR, to your English readers for details of UFO sightings.

Yours faithfully,
David Stanford,
30 Murrayshall Road, Scone, by Perth, Perthshire, Scotland.

[*It is a brave man who would write a book although lacking basic information. Is anyone willing to help?*—EDITOR.]

Simple calculations: basic requirements

Dear Sir,—I enjoy FSR a lot, but I have a bone to pick with people who sight objects, or people who report the sightings of other people. One cannot catalogue UFOs if, say, one is only given the colour. So, I ask, please try, before giving in a report, to get three measurements: (1) How wide it was at arm's length; (2) The distance eye to hand and (3) How far away it was when measurement (1) was made. Then by simple ratio: $\alpha^0 = \alpha^{10}$.



(2)		(3)	
Observer X α^0	(1)	X α^{10}	d
Observer X α^0	(1)	X α^{10}	d
Observer X α^0	(1)	X α^{10}	d

$$Æ \frac{(1)}{(2)} = \frac{d}{(3)}$$

where d is the calculated diameter of the object. So, for example, in Richard Farrow's first report, of Mr. Holm's UFO, it was 228ft. across! Good luck!

Yours faithfully,
Laurence Campbell,
22 Lathbury Road,
Oxford, OX 58163.

P.S. Please could any Oxford people who read this contact me; I'm lonely.

Those Devil's footprints

Dear Sir,—May I refer to the article by George Lyall in the January/February issue re the possible creation of the "Devil's Footprints" by airborne lasers.

There would appear to be a simple way of checking this if the records are available. The article quotes the marks as being equally spaced (8 inches). Did anyone measure the spacing on a roof or some such slope? Given a constant source flying horizontally overhead with resultant 8-inch mark separation these would increase their distance on a slope, e.g. a 45° roof would result in approximately 11¼-inch intervals. Those who still insist on animal theories would be forever silenced since animals always shorten strides when climbing.

Yours faithfully,
Michael Poynor,

64 Worple Road, Wimbledon,
London, S.W.19.
May 4, 1972.

STUTFIELD GLACIER (*continued from p. 20*)

"When we reached the Stutfield Glacier I realized that if I was going to get a picture of this phenomenon I would have to take it right then. We stopped the car and I stepped out and snapped a picture. Realizing at the time that it was a rather stupid place to try for a shot of this nature I then turned my coat collar up and walked across the road and lined up another picture which I took. By taking it from this location I was able to get not only the glacier but the mud flats in front of it.

"Some time later, well in fact at the viewpoint overlooking the Nigel bridge, we took one more shot but it didn't turn out very well because it was just a little cloudy, and I have an automatic camera which has a fixed speed shutter. That was the last picture we took until the end of September when we were leaving for Europe. I used the balance of the film in the old country and had it developed on my return to Canada the end of October."

Allan: "What did you think when you saw these two pictures that you took?"

Bryant: "Well, my first thought was that because they were out of order that I had wasted twenty shots in a film that was defective. I then put the pictures in order and looked at it [sic] again and realized that this wasn't a flaw, or didn't appear to be a flaw, because the picture immediately preceding the two pictures I took of the glacier, and that following, did not show any marking that would have led one to believe that it was a defective film. It became a little joke around the home, of the unseen flying saucer until a friend of ours (Mrs. Shillington—W. K. A.) contacted you and then I turned them over to you."

Mrs. Bryant: "Because it was such a poor day I only just got out of the car for a few minutes and stood beside him while he took the picture and sort of gave a few suggestions on how he should do it. Then I decided it was no place for me, it was such a nasty day, so when he said he thought he would take another shot from the other side of the road I just got back into the car and just watched him take a picture of it [the glacier—ED.] and the mud flat. But it was just an ordinary picture, I felt. I saw nothing at all that would lead me to believe there would be anything in the picture that was unusual."

Allan: "Well thank you very much, that's the important thing I think, that neither one of you saw anything out of the ordinary when you took the picture."

Bryant: "My camera is a Konica automatic. It's really my wife's camera. It has a fixed shutter speed and the light meter is coupled to the aperture in such a way that unless there is sufficient light the shutter cannot be released. Of course I can sometimes overcome this by raising the camera somewhat higher than I would like, but the light from the sky is sufficient in most cases to activate the light meter."

Allan: "You had no filter of any kind on it?"

Bryant: "Thank you very much but we don't even own a filter for this camera."

Allan: "Have you any idea what the fixed speed is of that shutter?"

Bryant: "Frankly I'm not a camera buff, but I believe the speed is one-thirtieth of a second."

POSTSCRIPT: Perhaps the light effect could have been caused by a raindrop on the lens?

RECORD AND ANALYSIS OF THE SPANISH "NEGATIVE" LANDINGS

Vicente-Juan Ballester Olmos

INVESTIGATORS of UFOs frequently find in their work a number of reports which do not fit within the "unidentified" category. These are the ones which have a conventional origin: frauds and hoaxes, misidentifications of astronomical bodies, natural phenomena, and several miscellaneous items. This is true also for the students of *landings*, and in this field it takes a specialist of great experience to recognise the negative cases from the factual ones, and to separate the "noise" from the "signal". Unfortunately, as Dr. Jacques Vallée has already noted, nobody has so far tried to throw any light on this matter, and plan a catalogue of negative observations, consequently the mistakes appear over and over again in the literature and this in turn causes new errors to arise.

In the ccurse of two years of data-gathering and studies on the theme of the landing phenomenon in the Iberian Peninsula, we have maintained a separate file with all the *identified* Type-I cases that we have collected. We considered that when a sufficiently large sample had been collected, it would be interesting to study the data in order to ascertain whether or not there was any degree of similarity between the *unreal* cases and our census of supposedly reliable landings. Our main question is this: How do the negative reports compare with the statistically important cases?

The source of information for most of these cases has been the press, but occasionally we have had first-hand references. A list of summaries of 60 cases has been compiled for *Stendek*. In this list we give all the important details, the adequate explanation and a precise source, but it is not necessary to record them here. We believe it is useful to make a complete record of the results of the analysis performed on these reports and the conclusions which we have reached.

Table I is the index of 60 negative landings in Spain and Portugal. From left to right, the data distribution is as follows: date, time, location and province, and a simple descriptive code where a point (.) means that the object was reported close to the ground, L indicates that the object touched the ground, B means "beings", and T that there were landing traces. The catalogue covers the period 1936-1971.

(For Table I, see pl 32)

Statistical treatment of the data

1. Time distribution of the negative cases

Fig. 1 shows the time distribution of the negative cases. This information is known only for a third of the total. However, an examination of the graph gives us the following facts:

(i) There is no regularity in the frequency of occurrence of these cases. The highest point is located at 17 hours and the points immediately below this occur at 3, 10, 19, 20, 21 and 24 hours.

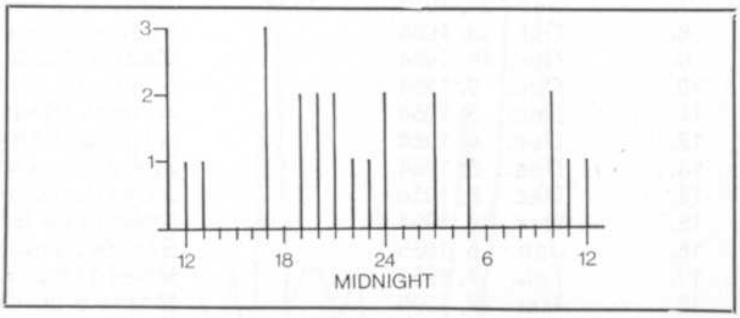


Figure 1

(ii) A preliminary comparison of such a distribution with the one found in the most recent time studies of Type-I phenomena (1), (2) and (3), registers a notable difference in their frequency. Working on landings, Vallée, Ballester and Vallée and Phillips have independently, and with precision, reconfirmed their nocturnal character. This nightly pattern contrasts with the unequal distribution offered by the negative Type-I events in Spain, which do not display any special tendency to follow a consistent form.

2. Yearly distribution

We shall depict graphically the distribution data for the 60 Iberian cases in the negative sub-catalogue, and those for the Iberian catalogue (120 cases in its latest version, September, 1971). Figs. 2 and 3 represent the annual frequency. A number of features immediately become apparent:

(i) In 1954, UFO activity was very low, at least compared with that experienced in France. However, the proportion of general observations increased considerably, forcing the Spanish public to report the strange aerial events they saw.

(ii) 1954 was also the most explored year in the CEONI project "Operation Antiquity" (a national search for hidden reports); this could have helped form the sharp "crest" we see in Fig. 3.

(iii) Another maximum is located in 1965, a world-wide wave year, which means that much of the activity was reflected in the pages of our press.

(iv) The local 1968/69 wave is also shown in the distribution of the 60 negative cases, but without the magnitude of the real one.

This leads us to formulate the theory that the three "crests" of the identified sample are due to the real cases' influence on the population. The increases exist because the repeated UFO information put out by the press causes the public to lose, temporarily, their

TABLE I

œ Catalogue of 60 "negative" Type-I reports in Spain and Portugal

1.	Apr. 14, 1936	17.00	Villarojo de Fuentes (Cuenca, Spain)	.	T	
2.	Sept. 1937		Valls (Tarragona, Spain)	.		
3.	Mar. 31, 1950	20.00	Sigues (Zaragoza, Spain)	L	T	
4.	Dec. 28, 1950	03.45	Las Hermitas (Cordoba, Spain)	L	B	T
5.	Jun. 13, 1952		Cordoba (Cordoba, Spain)	B		
6.	Jun. 23, 1952		Torre de la Sal (Castellon, Spain)	L	T	
7.	Sep. 24, 1954	10.00	Almaceda (Beira Baixa, Portugal)	L	B	
8.	Oct. 13, 1954		Castelo Branco (Beira Baixa, Portugal)	L	B	
9.	Nov. 16, 1954		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L	B	T
10.	Dec. 3, 1954		Granja de Torrehermosa (Badajoz, Spain)	L		
11.	Dec. 3, 1954		Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain)	L		
12.	Dec. 4, 1954		Azuaga (Badajoz, Spain)	L	T	
13.	Dec. 5, 1954		Zuera (Zaragoza, Spain)	L	B	T
14.	Dec. 8, 1954		Sale (Barcelona, Spain)	L		
15.	Dec. 14, 1954		Cañada de Benatanduz (Teruel, Spain)	L	T	
16.	Jan. 5, 1955		San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Spain)	L		
17.	Feb. 17, 1956		Mataro (Barcelona, Spain)	L	T	
18.	Mar. 22, 1956		Monte Siat, Carps (Gerona, Spain)	L	T	
19.	Mar. 17, 1957		Spain: undetermined location	B	T	
20.	Oct. 30, 1957	23.15	Tarragona (Tarragona, Spain)	L		
21.	Mar. 27, 1958		Ponferrada (Leon, Spain)	L	T	
22.	Apr. 16, 1959	10.00	Hinojal (Caceres, Spain)	L	T	
23.	Aug. 8, 1959	17.00	Cobas (La Coruña, Spain)	L	T	
24.	Sep. 8, 1963	00.00	Ginzo de Limia (Orense, Spain)	L	B	T
25.	May 8, 1964	11.00	Guardo (Palencia, Spain)	L	B	T
26.	Jan. 25, 1965		Pantano de Alloz (Pamplona, Spain)	L		
27.	1965		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L		
28.	Jul. 28, 1965	20.00	Rumoroso (Santander, Spain)	L	T	
29.	Dec. 6, 1965		Lora del Rio (Sevilla, Spain)	L	T	
30.	Dec. 1965		Fuente de Cantos (Badajoz, Spain)	L	T	
31.	Feb. 3, 1966	12.30	Malaga (Malaga, Spain)	B		
32.	Feb. 1, 1967	21.00	Boadilla del Monte (Madrid, Spain)	L		
33.	May 16, 1967	13.00	Nieva (Segovia, Spain)	.		
34.	Jul. 15, 1967	05.00	Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain)	T		
35.	Oct. 1967		Observatorio Fabra (Barcelona, Spain)	L		
36.	Feb. 15, 1968		Vilovi (Gerona, Spain)	B		
37.	Jul. 1968		Armental (Orense, Spain)	B		
38.	Jul. 1968		Sagunto (Valencia, Spain)	L	T	
39.	Aug. 7, 1968		Betanzos-Villalba (La Coruña, Spain)	,		
40.	Aug. 23, 1968		Port del Comte (Lerida, Spain)	B		
41.	Sep. 6, 1968		Barcelona-Vich (Barcelona, Spain)	B		
42.	Oct. 1968		Sierra Guadarrama (Madrid, Spain)	L	T	
43.	Oct. 1968		Cuacos de Yuste (Caceres, Spain)	L		
44.	Nov. 1, 1968	19.00	Urastegui (Bilbao, Spain)	L		
45.	Nov. 10, 1968	17.40	Puerto de Espadan (Castellon, Spain)	L		
46.	Nov. 13, 1968		Castillo de Alarcon (Cuenca, Spain)	L	B	
47.	Dec. 3, 1968	22.30	Dueñas (Palencia, Spain)	.		
48.	Dec. 28, 1968		Santuario de Linares (Cordoba, Spain)	L	B	T
49.	Mar. 1969		Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	L		
50.	May 1, 1969		Las Planas (Barcelona, Spain)	.	T	
51.	Jun 1969	21.00	Sepulveda (Segovia, Spain)	L	T	
52.	Aug. 1969	00.15	Monte San Pedro, La Coruña (La Coruña, Spain)	L		
53.	Sep. 5, 1969		Barcelona (Barcelona, Spain)	L	T	
54.	Oct. 1, 1969		Arevalo (Avila, Spain)	B		
55.	Mar. 23, 1970		Tudela (Pamplona, Spain)	T		
56.	Apr. 1, 1970		Badalona (Barcelona, Spain)	L	B	T
57.	Aug. 16, 1970	03.00	Madrid (Madrid, Spain)	B		
58.	Feb. 23, 1971	19.00	25 miles north San Sebastian (Guipuzcoa, Spain)	L		
59.	Feb. 25, 1971		Chiclana de la Frontera (Cadiz, Spain)	T		
60.	Jun. 29, 1971		Tortosa (Tarragona, Spain)	L	T	

For summaries and sources of these cases, see the Spanish magazine *Stendek* (C.E.I., Apartado 282, Barcelona, SPAIN).

Watkins

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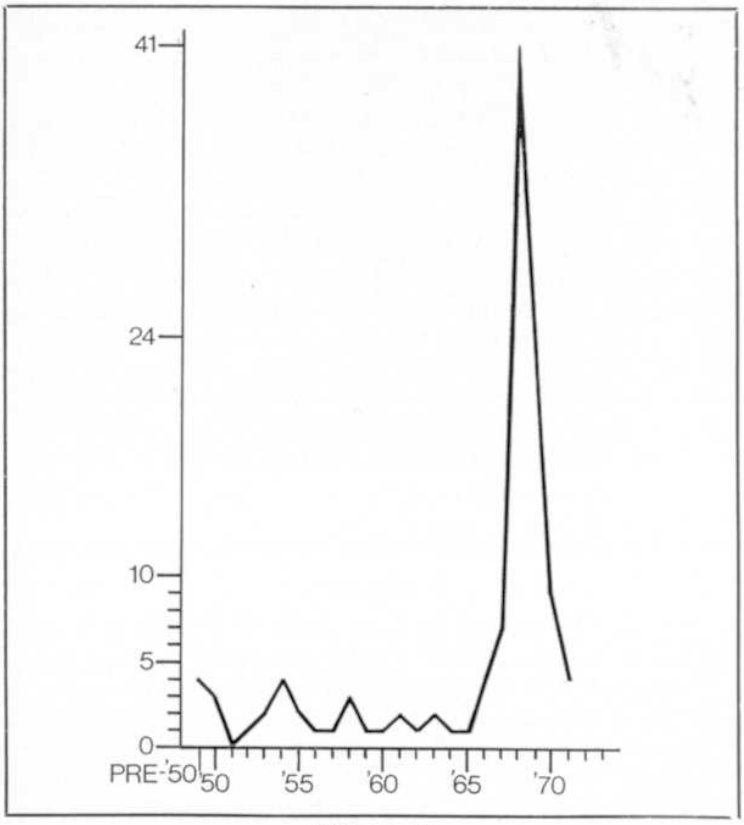

Figure 2

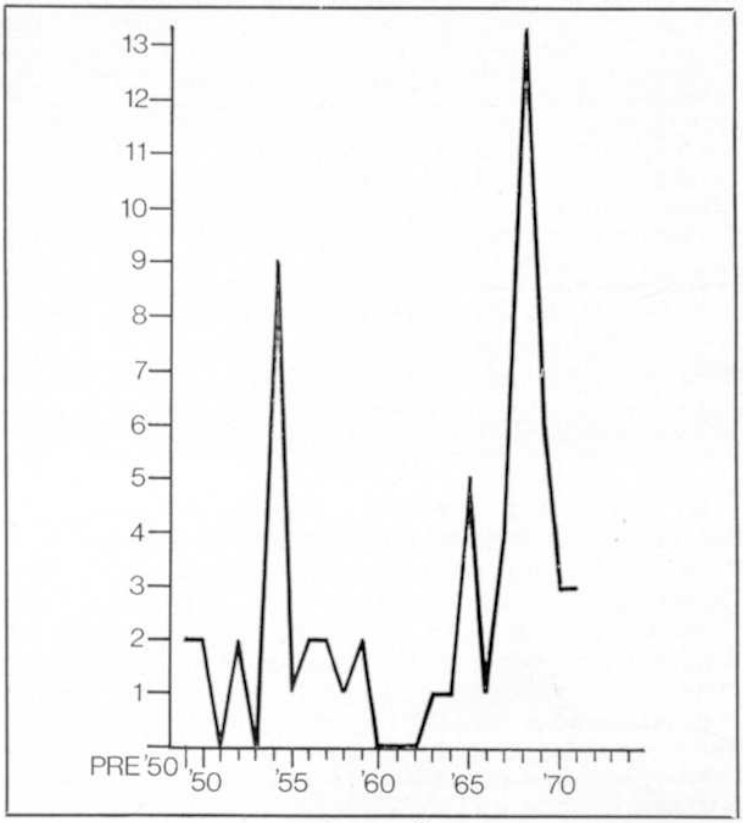

Figure 3

habitual apathy and their traditional fear of ridicule, so that they are more inclined to report their sightings.

We shall attempt to confirm the above statement by using two different but complementary demonstrations:

(a) If the "wave" periods are engendered by a widespread psychosis that favours the invention of "saucer hoaxes", then the proportion of this type of explanation within the negative catalogue must be *much greater* in the "wave" years than in the quietest years. Table II gives the number of frauds per year, and the percentage for wave years and for the other years. We observe that the proportions are very far apart; they are 43% in the former example and 30% in the latter.

Year	*Number of frauds*	*Total of cases*	
Pre 1950	0	2	Percentage of frauds in "wave" years: 43%
1950	1	2	
1952	0	2	
1954	4	9	
1955	0	1	
1956	0	2	
1957	1	2	Percentage of frauds in the remaining years: 30%
1958	0	1	
1959	0	2	
1963	1	1	
1964	1	1	
1965	1	5	
1966	0	1	
1967	2	4	
1968	7	13	
1969	2	6	
1970	2	3	
1971	0	3	

TABLE II

Yearly distribution of fraudulent cases and percentages

(b) In a previous analysis of 100 Iberian landings, we saw a consistent distribution pattern followed by the cases in the 1968/69 wave. We found a peak month (August, 1968) and a successive, nearly exponential decrease. We understand that this model is only followed by authenticated cases. Fig. 4 is the graph of the distribution of the negative cases in both years and its disposition is totally at random.

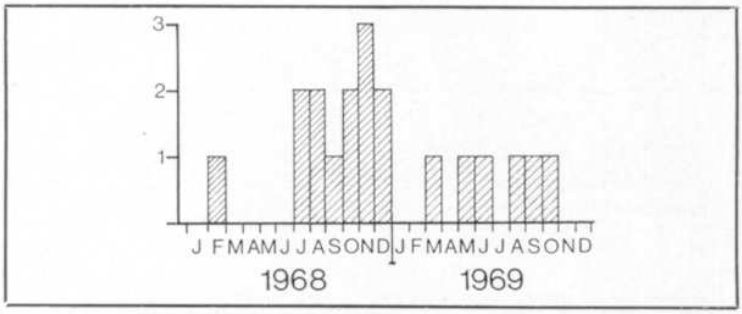

Figure 4

3. Distribution per category

In the study of 100 Spanish Type-I events, a strong correlation was found between the percentages of "touched ground", "near ground", "beings", and "no objects" cases. The comparison was made between 1,176 non-Iberian sightings and our 100 Iberian landings. In view of the existence of such an invariable, we have compared again this world-wide catalogue of Dr. Vallée, the Spanish section of it (120 cases) and the 60 explained events. Theoretically, if the categories are distributed with the same percentages for the three lists, you can speculate that all the samples are of the same nature and come from the same origin. Table III gives the percentages that we found. The following facts are immediately apparent:

Data	Landing	Close to ground	No object	Occupants
1,176 cases	60%	35%	5%	32%
120 cases	53%	40%	7%	22·5%
60 cases	70%	10%	20%	32%

TABLE III

Observed percentages in three catalogues of Type-I reports: 1,176 cases of world-wide catalogue (Dr. J. Vallée), 120 cases of Iberian catalogue (Ballester Olmos) and 60 cases of negative catalogue (Ballester Olmos)

(i) There is a very strong correlation between the real cases, i.e. world-wide and Iberian landings.

(ii) There appears to be a *large difference* in the percentages of the negative cases, the values for "touched ground" and "no object" being very much higher than those of the supposedly reliable UFO reports. The percentage of cases "near the ground" is very much lower, and the only general agreement which can be established is the occupant proportion.

Type of explanation	Total of cases	Percentage
Fraud and hoax (non-event)	21	35%
Manufactured object	15	25%
Natural phenomena	12	20%
Others	12	20%

TABLE IV

Table IV shows the proportions of the different classes of explanation for the 60 cases.

Summary of findings

(1) The time distribution of 21 negative Type-I cases in Spain (non-events and explained sightings) shows an aleatory frequency that does not fit into the model followed by the landings recorded as reliable.

(2) The maximum points in the annual distribution pattern of 60 negative cases (1936-1971) seem to be linked to the UFO information published by the press. The percentages of frauds are similar for the wave years and for the other years. The 19 cases of the 1968/69 period are in random distribution.

(3) Collating the landing cases, the negative reports show unequal percentages for cases of "beings", "touched ground", and so on.

Conclusions

In sum, the statistical behaviour of the data from a catalogue of 60 negative Type-I cases differs remarkably from that of the corresponding 120 supposedly reliable landing cases. In consequence, our thesis maintains that the Type-I UFO activity cannot be explained as a set of frauds, mistakes, misperceptions, and so on, as has been maintained. The cause of this activity will have to be looked upon as the emergence of an *absolutely new phenomenon* in the annals of contemporary science.

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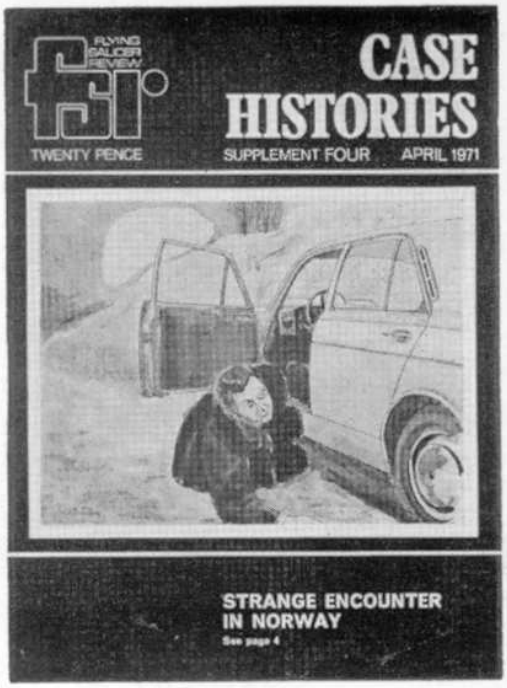

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